THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 92.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Terms for 1869:

DAILY—Yearly, by mail (in advance)..... $10 00
Six months, do do 6 00
One month, do do 1 00
One week, payable to carrier or agent.. 25
WEEKLY—One copy, one year..... $7 00
Clubs of five to ten copies, each..... 1 50
One copy for six months..... 1 00

An extra copy will be sent to the person who makes up a club of ten, and an additional copy for every twenty subscribers thereafter. A copy of the AVALANCHE CALENDAR will be sent to every subscriber to the Weekly.

Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Good coal is found in the vicinity of Cheyenne.

Fred. Wilson's minstrels are in Montgomery, Ala.

The fire at Madison, Georgia, did not leave a store standing.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* says that 1,500 Cubans are living in that city.

A notorious negro burglar was shot and killed in Macon, Ga., Wednesday night.

Wm. P. Hunter, an old and prominent citizen of Savannah, Ga., died recently.

The Mills House in Charleston, South Carolina, is about to be reopened to the public.

The famous Kentucky race horse, James A. Conley, died near Louisville, Wednesday.

A. T. Stewart has offered $2,000,000 for the franchise of the Broadway Railroad, in New York.

The ship Screamer took 2,106 bales of cotton from Savannah, Monday. It was valued at $275,178 30.

The New York *Herald* considers the Government virtually in the hands of the Senatorial committees.

Texas has now within her borders more than 3,000,000 head of cattle, and can export annually 1,000,000 beeves.

Savannah, Ga., is going to have a baby show on the 1st of May, the judges to be young unmarried men.

Lexington, Ky., has a population of 22,208. There are 200 more male blacks over the age of twenty-one than whites.

The United States troops, which have been stationed at Paducah for some time, left on Saturday for Atlanta, Ga.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern railroad for the past year were $4,747,219. Operating expenses, $2,886,387.

It is reported that the Frankfort *Commonwealth* will be removed to Louisville and be published as a Radical organ.

Ouida's novel, "Strathmore," has been dramatized, and Mr. Everly played it at the Arch in Philadelphia for his benefit.

A Portland druggist has this cheerful invitation in his show window: "Come in and get twelve emetics for one dollar."

Jacob Freis, one of Napoleon's soldiers in the campaign of 1812, died in Fredricksburg, Va., Tuesday, aged ninety-five.

A proposition to build a large cotton mill at Louisville, to be worked by the inmates of the House of Refuge and Alms House, is discussed.

The Montgomery *Mail* appears in a new dress, and is now one of the handsomest, as it has always been one of the ablest, papers in the South.

The life of Rev. Mr. Gilmer, who died suddenly in Fredericksburg, Virginia, a few days ago, had been insured by members of his congregation for $4,000.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet in Mobile, May 20, 1869. The opening sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. John N. Waddell, Moderator of the last Assembly.

The I. O. O. F. in Lynchburg, Virginia, are making preparations to celebrate the anniversary of their order, on the 20th instant, in an appropriate manner.

A negro who violated the person of a young lady in Middle Georgia, recently, was found suspended to the limb of a tree and considerably dead the next day.

The Richmond, Va., gentlemen who return the largest taxable incomes are General Joseph R. Anderson, A. Y. Stokes, Thomas Branch and F. W. Hannewinkle.

The New York *Independent* confesses that the Radical party is going to pieces. The editor says it lacks a "moral purpose." It certainly does'nt lack an "immoral" purpose.

The New York *Revolution* wants married women to retain their maiden names. Let it also insist that all married women support their husbands; after which marriage will increase in popularity.

An extensive and valuable gold mine has recently been examined near Warsaw, in Milton county, Ga., and its quality tested. It has eight distinct veins, and has been long known to the old residents of the county.

A package deposited in a bank at Savannah, Ga., by W. G. Dickson, the absconding United States Marshal, and purporting to contain $12,000, the proceeds of the sale of a vessel, was opened the other day, and was found to contain counterfeit Treasury notes.

On last Saturday the editors of the two papers in Napoleonville, parish of Assumption, Louisiana, had a personal rencounter, and amused themselves by shooting double-barreled shot-guns at each other. Neither of the pardies was hurt.

The Chicago *Tribune*, intense Radical, declares that "the negro question has got to that stage where all questions in ethical and religious progress most generally reach—the stage of cant. Let us have done with it, and give the negro a chance to help himself."

Near Mathews' Bluff, not far from Savannah, Ga., last Friday, a negro constable was killed by a white man named Hicks—the negro having fired at Mr. Hicks first, wounding him in the face and both hands. The negro had a warrant to arrest Hicks; some difficulty occurred between them, and hence the tragedy.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Sinking and Burning of the Steamer C. A. Thompson in Arkansas River—Horrible Scenes on Board—Seventeen Lives Lost—Full Particulars.

From the Little Rock Republican, 15th.]

The steamer G. A. Thompson left Cincinnati for this port on the 31st day of March, with a full cargo, consisting of flour, bacon, lime, merchandise, furniture and agricultural impliments. She was commanded by Captain Frazier, and Messrs. Ely and Perkins, clerks. Her pilots were Messrs. D. J. Desmoine and Leon Levy. The Thompson passed Memphis on the 7th of this month, and up to the time of the accident, Saturday morning, April 10th, had met with no serious drawback. Had on board at the time of the catastrophe, seventeen passengers—eleven grown persons and three children. The children were all saved.

STATEMENT OF THE PILOT, MR. DESMOINE.

I was in my berth asleep when she struck, the shock woke me, and upon looking at my watch, found it was twenty minutes past two o'clock a.m. This was on Saturday morning, April 10th. She struck the snag on the forward end of the starboard boiler, tearing back; she sunk in about five minutes in nine feet water. On her sinking the line on board slacked and ignited, setting fire to the carlins of cabins, at the forward end of the cylenders, the wind blowing from that quarter straight toward the bow. There was no time to be lost in saving the passengers. Every moment was employed, the crew worked bravely and coolly until the flames drove them off the boat.

CAPTAIN J. K. BURCH'S STATEMENT.

We went aboard the Thomson at Pine Bluff for Little Rock, for the purpose of obtaining hands to work on a plantation. Went to bed at ten o'clock, and about two o'clock the boat struck a snag, and was discovered to be on fire soon after. The Captain and the other officers used every effort possible to keep down all excitement which would naturally arise, and to save the passengers. The Captain went ashore in the flat boat with the women and children. After the life boat returned for its last load and receiving its precious freight, started again for the shore, but before getting away from the burning steamer, was swamped by some of the deck hands trying to get aboard of her. In the boat were the first and second clerks, Mr. Jacob Trundle and others, all of whom were drowned. Remained with Mr. Trundle as long as there was a possibility of saving his life. The cabin doors and blinds were brought into requisition and did good service in assisting many who were in the water to reach the shore. Mr. Burch lost his money and some clothes. Nothing on the boat saved. He reached the shore after being in the water full thirty minutes, and landed three-quarters of a mile below the wreck. Became from East Tennessee and has resided in this State twelve months.

SCENE IN THE CABIN.

The scene in the cabin immediately after the first shock can be more easily imagined than described. Past the hour of midnight, reposing sweetly in their berths, with no thoughts of danger or of death, the sleepers were suddenly aroused to learn that death was staring them in the face. All was confusion, women screaming and children crying, and the circumstances of their condition and surroundings requiring hasty action to save their lives. Everything else for the moment was forgotten; no time to look out for baggage or to secure any trinkets or clothing stowed away in trunks and satchels. Mothers folded their little ones tightly in their arms, determined to save or perish together; husbands and wives fondly embracing each other and sharing the doubts and fears of each jointly. It was a terrible scene to behold.

THE RESCUE.

The life boat was launched by the order of Pilot Desmoines, who stood at the gangway, pistol in hand, giving his orders, threatening to shoot down the first man who attempted to pass him until the women and children were provided for and safely landed. The boat made two or three trips safely, and was leaving the burning steamer with her last load, when the pilot was grasped around the neck by a burly negro hand, and during the tussle a negro shot by and jumped into the river, making for the life boat, and while attempting to get aboard upset it, and all on board perished. A number of the male passengers jumped into the water and swam ashore.

THE CASUALTIES.

Eight white persons were drowned, the two clerks, Messrs. Ely and Perkins, Mr. Trundle, of Red Fork, and three other passengers whose names we could not learn; one of the cooks and a lame cabin boy. Of the colored crew one was the chamber-maid, and eight deck hands. Total number lost, seventeen. Their cries for assistance were heart-rending, and those rescued were powerless to save. Captain Frazier and wife and child were among the number saved.

The steamer was snagged and burned about forty miles below this city, nearly opposite the place known as Irwin's Landing, and is by far the most distressing accident ever occuring upon our river.

LOSSES.

The boat is a total loss, together with her books and papers, estimated to be worth about $8,000, partially insured. Her cargo is said to be worth, in round numbers, $100,000, fully insured. Insurance companies have suffered by this accident, yet the large amount was distributed among several companies, and the loss each sustained will not effect their general business. We believe our home companies have suffered a trifle by the casualty.

"WHITE PINE."

The White Pine Silver Mines—The Great Silver Basin of the Continent.

Of these now famous mines the New York *Herald*, of the 12th, says:

The most extraordinary mineral discoveries ever made in the United States are now reported in Nevada. The famed mines of Potosi, in Bolivia, have found their match. The White Pine silver district is creating as much excitement as the original discoveries of gold in California. The yield of the ores is something beyond comparison in the United States, and ranges by the ton, at from three hundred dollars to three thousand dollars. The average yield for 739 tons was $501 per ton. This is probably from picked ores, and it will doubtless be found that the average of all ores will not be the half of this amount. The great productive centers which have poured such enormous wealth into the lap of commerce have rarely given over sixty dollars per ton. The Zacatecas district, which has yielded nearly seven hundred million dollars, averages about sixty dollars. The Guanajuato, Fresnillo and Santa Eulalia districts of Mexico, the Comstock lode of our own territory, and the famous Potosi silver mountain of Bolivia, all average under forty dollars per ton. There are districts in Mexico —such as the Batopilas and Guadalupe of Chihuahua and the Ramos mines of San Luis Potosi—which give a far larger average in their ores than the White Pine mines just discovered. The Cocobiera vein of Ramos yields large quantities of ore from three thousand dollars to four thousand dollars per ton, and for a rarity among the mines of extraordinary product per ton, has paid enormously for many years. We hope this will be the case with the new mines of Nevada. Generally, however, these mines which yield so largely in picked ores demand immense expenditures for working. The silver veins are very thin and a large amount of rock, with many drifts and galleries, has to be worked before the paying ore can be obtained. Thus this class of mines, though apparently yielding great results, gives very inferior profits.

The White Pine *News*, speaking of the new discoveries, says that six thousand men are already located upon Treasure Hill, at a hight of nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. The highest levels of the Potosi mines are about fifteen thousand feet above the sea, of Zacatecas about six thousand five hundred. Treasure Hill is an isolated group of very peculiar mineralogical formation, said to be very different from any of the famous districts we have mentioned.

NUPTIAL HIGH MASS.

A Recent Convert to Catholicism Married in Pittsburg—An Interesting Event.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, 7th.]

A most interesting, and we may say extraordinary, event transpired in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday afternoon—being the celebration of solemn Pontifical Nuptial High Mass by the Right Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburg, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. S. D. Kane, of Memphis, Tenn., to Mrs. Margie Carr, widow of Wm. Carr, Esq., of Memphis, and daughter of R. T. Kennedy, Esq., flour merchant of this city. Mrs. Carr was born and reared in the Protestant faith, but recently became a convert to Catholicism, a fact which lent additional interest to the occasion, especially among her relatives and acquaintances.

The cathedral was opened to the public at nine o'clock, and it was announced that the ceremony would begin at ten. The friends of the parties began to assemble soon after nine o'clock, and continued to pour into the church until nearly every seat was occupied—a large proportion of the audience being Protestants, and relatives and acquaintances of the bride.

A little after ten o'clock the thunders of the grand organ announced the arrival of the bridal party, and all eyes were turned toward the main door. The bride and groom entered, arm in arm, preceded by the groomsman and bridesmaid (W. B. Fetterman, Esq., and Miss Florence Ledlie), and approached the altar by the main aisle—the bride and groom kneeling together in the center, while the bridesmaid and groomsman knelt on either side.

The Solemn Pontificial Nuptial High Mass was then commenced, and occupied over one hour. It was celebrated by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. J. F. Holland as Assistant Priest, Revs. O. P. Gallagher and M. F. Devlin as Deacon and Subdeacon of Honor, and Revs. Lambig and Grace as Deacon and Subdeacon of the Mass. Very Rev. John Hickey, Rector of the Cathedral, officiated as master of ceremonies, assisted by two of the students from St. Michael's Seminary. The altar was beautifully lighted with gas tapers, and the most sacred paraphernalia of the church were brought into requision. The ceremony was at once grand and imposing, and was witnessed with intense interest throughout.

The singing was excellent, especially the solos by Mr. Apfelbaum, and Mrs. H. D. Scully. The choir was under the leadership of Professor Schenuit as organist, and the performances were highly commended.

We may state that this is the first time Solemn Pontifical Nuptial High Mass has been celebrated in this city, being the most solemn form of the marriage ceremony in the Catholic church. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the bridal party withdrew to their carriages, and the audience slowly dispersed.

News and Other Pararagphs.

Rhode Island Sprague is worth $20,000,000.

Emerson, Allen and Manning's minstrels are in Louisville.

The Mobile *Tribune* styles Horace Greeley a "chronic liar."

New York thieves are training dogs to snatch bundles of notes from bank counters.

A New York Judge has decided that an orchestra must contain at least twenty-two persons.

Melbourne, Australia, though but thirty years old, has a quarter of a million of inhabitants.

Almost every European lunatic asylum is said to have an inmate who imagines himself Abraham Lincoln.

Two slavers, having 115 slaves on board, were recently captured off Madagascar by the British frigate Penguin.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* contains an account of the freezing of several soldiers on the prairie between Forts Stevenson and Ransom during last month.

Fred Douglass says Grant never offered him the mission to Hayti, and that if it had been offered him he would have accepted it.

The directors of the Union Pacific Railroad company have changed the name of the road to the Kansas Pacific, thereby conveying some idea where and what the road is.

Home-made bread was the only kind known in Rome until one hundred and seventy-four years before Christ, when public bakers first appeared in the Eternal City.

The Consulship at Frankfort-on-the-Main is thought to be a very lucrative one, and there were more than three hundred applicants for it. It has been given to Wm. J. Webster, of Massachusetts.

Even the Cleveland *Herald*, Radical as it is, cannot resist the temptation to give Ashley, the impeacher, a parting kick. He is a dirty dog indeed who has a kind word from nobody and a kick from everybody.

Hamilton, who, through some fiction of the law, represents a Florida district in Congress, and who has been dangerously sick in Washington, has been carried to his home in Pennsylvania.

The claims against the State of Ohio for damages done to property of citizens by General John Morgan during his brief raid into that State, amount to $576,225. The impression among the interested parties is that if the claimants would compromise on the $225 they would get very nearly as much as they lost.

An exchange paper tells the following: "One of the insane in the Raleigh (N. C.) asylum recently visited the Legislature. Upon his return, the superintendent asked him what he thought of it. Relapsing into a 'brown study' for a moment, he looked up and said: 'Well, I think they are a branch of this establishment.'"

A man named Desjardins has just been liberated from the Paris jail, who is renowned in the annals of rascality, having been tried and sentenced no less than thirty-eight times before the various tribunals of correctional police in that country, for acts of knavery. It is calculated that he has passed very nearly sixty out of his eighty-nine years in different prisons and houses of correction, and he confesses that he has escaped detection for ten times as many offenses as he has been punished for.

John Collins, formerly a citizen of Petersburg, Va., and believed to have been killed at Chancellorsville, turned up at home the other day O. K. It appears that he left the Confederate lines at Chancellorsville, and remained out of them during the remainder of the war. He then went West, sought employment, never communicated with his friends, and on Wednesday only came in search of his wife and child, whom he found true to his memory. He belonged to the Forty-first Virginia Regiment, Mahone's brigade.

TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.

A Maryland Woman Deliberately Kills her Seducer.

From the Baltimore American, 12th.]

The quiet village of Jarrettsville, Hartford county, was thrown into a state of utmost excitement and confusion by a tragedy which occurred in its bounds on Saturday evening last, about six o'clock. Nicholas McComas, a young man living about two miles from the village, was shot and almost instantly killed by Miss Martha J. Cairns, who resides the same distance from Jarrettsville, but in a different direction from it than the house of McComas. The accounts given of the melancholy affair render it certain that McComas seduced Miss Cairns over a year ago, under promise of marriage, and in January last a child was born, which is living at the present time. Miss Cairns frequently importuned McComas to fulfill his promise of marrying her, but by equivocations and excuses he evaded her requests until she felt toward him no other feeling than hatred and determination to avenge her injuries. On Saturday evening he had ridden into Jarrettsville for the purpose of attending a meeting of a militia company, of which he was a member, and at the time of the murder was in the yard at the rear of the tavern. Miss Cairns followed him to Jarrettsville, and on arriving at the tavern dismounted from her horse, fastening him securely, and passing into the ladies' apartment, removed her riding skirt, her hat and other incumbrances that might retard her movements. Leaving the ladies' apartment with a Colt's revolver in her hand, she walked directly through the bar-room, which was full of men, and stepped out on a back porch which overlooked the yard where McComas was. Standing in the doorway opening from the bar on the porch, she took deliberate aim with her pistol at McComas and fired, he being scarcely ten paces distant from her. The bullet struck him in the breast, and as he reeled wildly toward the pillars which held up the porch, she fired two more shots, neither of which took effect. He grasped the pillars of the porch and endeavored to sustain himself by them, but weak as he was from the rapid flow of blood from the wound, his strength failed him and he fell to the ground. She walked directly up to him, and, standing over him, fired the two last shots from her revolver into his body, one lodging in his right leg and the other in the groin. Still carrying her revolver in her hand, she passed back through the crowd of men, who, as if stricken senseless by the awful scene being enacted before their eyes, did not move a finger to bar her passage. Along the porch, through the bar-room, and back to the ladies' apartment she walked without showing a trace of emotion or a qualm of nervousness.

In the dressing room she resumed her riding habit, and again mounting her horse, she galloped back toward her home, and had gone a considerable distance from the village before any one thought of following her. Mr. Jarrett rode after her, and joining her about a mile from Jarrettsville, she asked him if McComas was dead. He replied yes, when she said, "I told him what I was going to do." She exhibited no signs of regret, and was apparently as composed as if she had just finished the most ordinary action.

On Sunday she rode to Bel Air and gave herself up to the authorities. Miss Cairns is about thirty, and McComas was thirty-seven years of age. Both the parties belonged to highly respectable families, and held a foremost position in the social life of the county. The feeling of excitement in regard to this act of summary retribution runs very high in the neighborhood, but public opinion is generally on the side of Miss Cairns.

McComas is supposed to have been killed by the first shot which struck him, and the last two shots were probably fired into his dead body.

Sometime since Miss Cairns brought suit against McComas for breach of promise and seduction, but the case has not yet come to trial.

Another of Grant's Relations Turned up, and More Expected from the Old Country.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Washington, says: The distressing report obtained circulation yesterday, to the effect that another brother-in-law had turned up. The agitated circles of political aspirants had fondly hoped that the last remaining member of the poor family had been provided for, and yet the cry is still they come.

"A delegation of proposed collectors visited the White House to investigate the truthfulness of the rumor. They were met by that courteous old gentleman, General Dent, who seems to be a sort of high custodian of card basket and keeper of the bootjack, and reminds one of the funny old prime minister in Offenbach's operas. The delegation stated the object of the visit, and General Dent hastened to allay the anxiety by assuring the members that the fresh arrival did not claim to be a brother-in-law, but only a distant relative. He lived in the wilds of Brown county, Ohio, and had not heard of the election of General Grant until within a few days. The family was now engaged in tracing the connection, but as far worked it only down to a forty-eighth cousin. It was hardly thought probable that the newly found cousin would be made a postmaster, as he could not read writing. It was believed last night that he would be added to the consular or diplomatic corps, as being the place least likely to call for educational results.

Another report caused much anxiety, and it was that the tribe of Grant, in Scotland, said to be very numerous, had heard of the elevation of their distinguished kinsman, and were coming over in a body. It was believed, however, that they were so poor that they could not get here until all the best offices were disposed of.

A Reminiscence of Johnston's Surrender.

The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday publishes a letter from General W. T. Sherman relative to his action at the surrender of General Johnston. He says that, at an interview between President Lincoln, General Grant, Admiral Porter, and himself, upon the position of affairs and the then soon probable defeat of the rebel army under Lee, President Lincoln expressed the hope that no more blood would be shed, all that he wished being the dispersion of the armies and the resumption of civil rule. General Sherman says that his draw up the terms of Johnson's surrender himself. Breckinridge had nothing to do with them, but proceeded to effect his escape from the country, a course that Sherman believes Lincoln wished Davis and all other leading Southern political leaders had been successful in doing. Sherman says he makes the statement in order that there shall be no construction of the terms whereby the course pursued by him should be thrown upon President Lincoln.

A lot of dead-beats have been playing Cuban patriots in New Orleans and New York, bleeding the sympathizers with the revolt roundly.

Judge Marcus Morton, of the Superior Court of Boston, has been confirmed as Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, vice Hoar.

It is charged—and not denied—that carpet-bagger Governor Wells, of Virginia, has made $160,000 by complicity with the whisky ring.

W. D. Wallack, formerly editor of the Washington *Star*, is a Republican candidate for Congress from the Seventh Virginia District.

MEDICAL.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES

DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

INTERMITTENT FEVER,

Fever and Ague,

And all Periodical Diseases.

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS,

RELIEVES

COLIC and FLUX!

CURES

COSTIVENESS!

PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN

ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

RECUPERATES

THE WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

Strengthens

THE APPETITE,

AND IMPROVES THE

DIGESTIVE FORCES:

IT IS

UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON of Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and purified materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA,

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck,

Or Elsewhere,

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

TETTER,

WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

RINGWORM,

SCALD-HEAD,

Falling of the Hair,

OR ALLOPECIA.

WHITE SWELLING,

HIP-JOINT DISEASE,

Chronic Erysipelas,

AGUE-CAKE,

DROPSY Etc.

EDWARD WILDER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

226 (Shelby Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,

W. E. WILKERSON & CO.,

G. W. JONES & CO

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS

—AND—

DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

VANCE & CO.,

281 Main Street—Opposite Court Square.

FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Frames, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringe, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

MILLINERS

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, as New York Prices, ALWAYS.

apr6

SPRING IMPORTATION

1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Blonder Laces, Ruches, Nets and Velvets, French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

feb23

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT

—OF—

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintend and conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the opening of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 16th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss to the owners.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared, and dilabled, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not own, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, hold or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT C. GALT,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.

mar2

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

S. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies is at all times large and well assorted, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

Orders for Supplies will receive prompt personal attention. We solicit consignments of cotton; and in the handling of same, promise faithful attention to the interest of our customers, and prompt returns.

Consignments by river and in store insured, unless instructed to the contrary. ja17

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 47 Wide Water Street,

(Rear of Custom House,) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO., -

General Commission Merchants,

No. 34 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.

Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

MILLS.

GAYOSO PLANING MILL,

NO. 212 ADAMS STREET,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

ALEX. RUSSELL. WM. FARRIS

RUSSELL, FARRIS & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Patent Weatherboarding, Flooring, Moulding, Mantles, Casing, Cornices, Tracery Stair Railings, Wood Turning and Scroll Sawing.

AND all work pertaining to the interns and external finish of buildings.

Ornamental Decorations in Wood, of Grounds, Fences and Pleasure Gardens,

From the plainest to the most elaborate. We also work and keep on hand for sale, all articles in our line.

RUSSELL, FARRIS & Co.

TO MY OLD FRIENDS.

In again entering into an active business as a manufacturer of Carpenters' and Builders' Material, I flatter myself that an experience of over twenty years with you has enabled me to understand your wants, and I am determined in the future, as in the past, to merit your patronage. My associate, Mr. Alex. Russell, is no stranger to this community. I need not speak of him as a mechanic and a manufacturer. We, therefore, throw our banner to the breeze.

WM. FARRIS.

March 15, 1869. mar16

CLOTHING.

SPROULE & McCOWN,

—SELL AT—

NEW YORK PRICES.

NO. 221 MAIN STREET.

Under Worsham House,

mar14 MEMPHIS, TENN

BLOODED STOCK.

THE STALLION SEASON.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,

ABDALLAH,

Will make the season of 1869, at my farm, two miles north of Bartlett station, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at $25 the season, payable at the time of service. Mares proved not to be in foal can return the following season, free of charge.

ABDALLAH is by R. A. Alexander's Abdallah; he by Hyndle's Hambletonian, the sire of DEXTER.

The Splendid Jack,

WAKE ROBIN,

Will stand, during the season, at my farm. Fee for service, Ten Dollars. C. A. ROSE, mar2d&w Bartlett Station.

NOTICE.

OUR REAL ESTATE REGISTER

—AND—

Emigrant's Guide for 1869

NOW READY.

CONTAINS a large list Missouri Farms for sale, with accurate description, location, price, terms, name and address of the owner, with character of each county in Missouri also. Latest sectional maps of Missouri—being a valuable Guide to Emigrants. Sent to any address upon receipt of $1.

Address CONE BROTHERS,
South Fifth Street,
Saint Louis, Mo.

mar25

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest. Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

Dr. Russell, No. 26 North Court Street, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties in search of a

Most Successful Physician

In the treatment of Private and Special Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis cured in a few days. Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervousness, Debility, Loss of Sexual Power, Impaired Memory, Loss of Desire for Society, Dimness of Vision, Pains in the Back, Kidneys, Bladder, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Affections of the Heart, Nervous Trembling, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation of the Bowels, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Blood Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Mercurial Rheumatism, Mercurial Eruptions, Ulcers in the Mouth, Throat, Nose, Skin, Bones, Joints, Glands, Kidneys, Bladder, Organs of Generation, Female Irregularities, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsus Uteri, Ulceration of the Uterus, Barrenness, Sterility

L. NOTICES, ETC.

moved by R. MILES, car No. left at W. H. Passmore & Co.'s mpt attention. april

abmestock's Bronchial and Lung ally twenty-five cents a bottle. J. & Co., 225 Main street, agents. Use A. Vander . a Flavoring Extracts.

OUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORBERT'S CJUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous rel'ef produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return th empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 261 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Madison street property. A valuable business lot, situated on Madison street, near Second street, 25x148 feet is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to N. Smith, 62 Madison street, office of E. Newton Hart. apr1

WANTS.

WANTED—A single gentleman desires to rent a pleasant furnished room, with board, in a private family, in a good location. References exchanged. Address Chicago, Avalanche office.

WANTED—Twenty or thirty acres of land, within one mile of the city limits, for which will be exchanged a comfortable dwelling house on leased land, and CASH. Apply to 272 Front street, up stairs. April 9, 1869. apr10

WANTED—TRUNK MAKERS—TWENTY Trunk Makers, to whom can be given steady employment. Inquire at the Mammoth Trunk Establishment No. 110 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR RENT.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Large, airy and convenient sleeping rooms, suitable for business men, at 37 Adams street. "WILLETT'S." apr14

FOR RENT—Four two-story brick English basement houses, containing ten rooms each, Nos. 220, 222, 224, 226 Fourth street, now being put in thorough repair. To responsible, prompt paying tenants will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr6 Ins. Agent, 276½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Brick store house, with family rooms above, No. 145 Poplar street. To responsible and prompt paying parties will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr3 Ins. Agent, 276½ Main street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce WALKER WOOD, Esq., of Tipton county, as a candidate for the Attorney General of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit, at the May election.

HENRY G. SMITH is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at the election to be held on the 24th day of May, 1869. mar27

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching judicial election. mar14

S. P. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court of the May election. mar24

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. W. P. BOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing election in May. mar24

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the forthcoming May elections, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. ORVILLE T. VERGES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May. Ledger copy. mar24

WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CAWTHORN as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May. J. T. SWAYNE. mar14

SATURDAY, : : : : APRIL 17, 1869

THE infamous attempt of the Radicals in the Indiana Legislature, to surprise the Democratic members and "put through" the Fifteenth Amendment, was in keeping with their conduct everywhere. It is only a further illustration that to disregard pledges, deny promises, resort to subterfuges and flimsy pretexts, and if that will not do, boldly assert the most atrocious falsehoods, are a fundamental rule of their system. The Democrats in the House of Representatives had withdrawn in a body, and tendered their resignations, thereby preventing a quorum, that the effort to smuggle the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment through the Legislature without first submitting it to the people, might be defeated. They were successful, and the Governor ordered a special election and a session of the Legislature to transact certain unfinished business important to the State, to assemble on the 8th instant. The Democrats returning to their constituents were again invested with representative prerogatives, fully endorsed. They went to the capital and demanded pledges that the amendment should not be pressed until after the required legislation was disposed of. Seventeen members of the House and five Senators signed a pledge to that effect. It was published, and a joint resolution was adopted postponing the consideration of the amendment until the second week of May. The Democratic members under these considerations qualified, and were ready to proceed to business, but were startled by a Senator, CRAVENS, insisting on proceeding at once to the confirmation of the amendment, and denying that any pledge had been given to postpone the matter. Notwithstanding a resolution had been adopted appointing a certain day for its consideration, yet it was in the power of the Legislature and its right, to take it up on any preceding day that might be agreed upon. The Democrats were not to be caught in the trap. They insisted upon the redemption of the pledge that the matter should be postponed, and expressed their readiness to go on with the regular business of legislation for which their constituents had elected them. The Radicals squirmed and fumed and fretted, and denied *in toto*, that there had been any understanding on the subject, but the Democrats were inexorable. They produced the proof, and found a Radical or two who had some decency left and admitted that there was such an arrangement. CRAVENS, formerly a leading "Old Line Whig," had some decency when attached to that political organization, but seems to have abandoned it all, inspired by the devilish instincts of Radicalism, never heard of the proposition, and contended, as did others of his side that the amendment should be entertained. In case they had persisted, the resignation of the Democrats were ready, and they would again have retired, and thus again have defeated the nefarious attempt to palm this insidious amendment upon an unwilling people, impairing their rights and imperilling their liberties. So, for the present, the matter rests. In the meantime, the Radicals are as busy as bees in swarming time. Taking for example the notorious resolutions of Senator MORTON, to enable a majority of a State Legislature to adopt the obnoxious measure, without a quorum, it is said they are preparing to introduce a stringent "bill to provide the manner that members of the Legislature shall resign their seats, and affix severe penalties for failure to qualify." They cannot effect this, for the motive and object are too glaring. The Democrats will not permit this covert attack upon their privileges. To prevent its consummation they will again adopt their *dernier resort*, and leave in a body, thus reducing both Houses to less than a quorum in each. Who can censure them if necessary legislation be omitted? They resort to the only alternative left to defeat a gross and base fraud upon the people, devised by the head devils at Washington, to be completed through the complicity and co-operation of the smaller, but not less base, Plutonians in the respective States. It will thus be seen that Radicalism is the same everywhere. It has no more regard, when it gets into power, for the popular wish or the interests of the people than the idle wind that "bloweth where it listeth." Its party obligations are paramount. Doubtless dispensations for lying and the infringement of every sort of obligation are provided in the League organization, and that which was once regarded as base beyond measure, and entitled to universal contempt, asserts its brazen face, and pronounces the most atrocious falsehoods, unblushingly, from the highest to the lowest, in loud, defiant tones, without fear of reproof and condemnation, but rather inspired by the confident expectation of approval.

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The executive session of the Senate to-day began at noon, as usual, and adjourned at about three o'clock.

The treaty for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question came up as the first business, and, after the reading of the document, Mr. Howard, who had prepared a speech against the treaty, asked that the subject be deferred until to-morrow, which was done.

The treaty relating to the Darien Ship Canal was then the subject of debate, Senators speaking for and against its ratification.

Mr. Wilson made an able speech in favor of a railroad across the isthmus, instead of a canal. After the subject had been discussed for a time, it was decided not to press a vote on a direct proposition at the present session, and it will be allowed to rest until additional information is obtained as to the action thereon by the Colombian Government.

After this action the committees having them in charge reported favorably a large number of nominations of Postmasters, Collectors and Assessors, and a few Consuls, against whom no objections have been made.

THE FOREIGN MISSION SLATE.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a two hours' session today, having under consideration the nominations for the foreign missions. The result of the conference was that no nominations will be reported by the committee to the Senate at present, owing to the feeling of dissatisfaction which is expressed toward some of the nominees. It is understood the committee will defer action on all of the cases until they can confer with the President and endeavor to have him recall the obnoxious names. This may necessitate a recast of some of the appointments, which are believed to have been made by the President on recommendations which he could not disregard, and not because he deemed those appointed the best men that could be found for the places.

The House Committee on the Ninth Census have decided to solicit information from all sections of the United States as to the resources, growth and development of the country. The committee will go to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago. In each of these cities they will hold sessions for the purpose of placing themselves in communication with all the various statistical societies, prominent manufacturers and agriculturists. They will also recommend to the President the appointment of a commission of two or three gentlemen to attend the International Statistical Congress, which meets at the Hague, next summer. No provision having been made for such commission by Congress, the members will have to pay their own expenses, but will go by authority of the President, and as representatives of the United States.

Among the nominations for consulships just made, are some of our citizens of Irish birth, to ports in the British dominions. Some of these, among them Major Haggerty, of New York, have been more or less connected with the various Fenian movements which have from time to time been inaugurated in this country, and it is surmised that the British authorities will not feel very much gratified at the appointment.

Official dispatches received to-day fully confirm the statement sent last night, regarding the outrage committed by a Spanish man-of-war on an American vessel by stopping her on the high seas and abducting therefrom two persons.

The acting Consul General at Havana has been directed to investigate the matter at once and report, and to demand the release of said persons who are now imprisoned by the Cuban authorities. The latter, feeling that a great wrong had been done, have sought to palliate it somewhat by stating to our Consul that the parties thus abducted were Cuban insurgents; that they smuggled themselves on board this vessel, and did not, therefore, appear on the passenger list. The administration has decided that it must have the release of the parties and an apology for the insult to the flag.

Minister Motley has been requested by the President and Secretary of State to remain here for the present, or until the administration can decide on its new policy with regard to the settlement of the Alabama claims. The views of the President and most of the Cabinet are known to be quite aggressive on this question, and the nearly unanimous action of the Senate, in rejecting the old treaty, leaves the field clear for immediate action by the new administration. The President to-day received, in official form, the action of the Senate, and it will be one of the first official acts of the new Minister to communicate the same to the British Government, to be followed, it is believed, by the submission of a new plan of settlement quite at variance with that urged by Secretary Seward, and very opposite to the one on which Lord Clarendon and Reverdy Johnson agreed.

Minister Motley will not leave for London before the 1st of June.

Mrs. Twitchell's Version of the Hill Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Mrs. Twitchell has furnished to the press a full statement in regard to the murder of her mother. In the first place she disavows any knowledge of how, or by whom, the murder was committed, but does not intimate or insinuate it may have been done by her husband. She then goes into a long explanation of her reasons to visit Twitchell in jail, and says that after his conviction, as she was leaving his cell, he pressed into her hand a closely written paper, which she found to be an appeal to her to save his life by confessing that she had committed the murder.

The appeal was followed by a story that she was to tell, that he had committed the murder in a quarrel, and said that lawyers had been consulted who said she could not be harmed. On a subsequent visit he gave her another paper, conveying another story. She was to tell that she had become criminal with one Lie, who had, with her, concerted a plan to rob and murder Mrs. Hill. On another occasion he gave her another written appeal to save him, and recommended her to say that Mrs. Hill had not been murdered at all, but had fallen from the window. All these documents commence with an appeal to her love, etc., to save him. They are in Twitchell's handwriting, but have evidently been drawn up for him by some legal man. The whole statement throws but little new light on the affair, but explains the conduct of Mrs. Twitchell.

REVIEWING THE FIELD.

General Grant's Experience in the Civil Service.

From the Round Table.]

Every one knows that General Grant, if a statesman, must be that *rara avis*, a heaven-born one. Every one hoped, therefore, that he would surround himself with the very best available ability in the country. The critical situation of national affairs, and a due sense of his own deficiency in at least experience, demanded no less of him. Instead of this he has gone groping about in alleys and purlieus and out-of-the way rural districts, to find assistants of untested capacity and unknown fame. Had the President chosen for seats in the Cabinet his butcher, baker and tailor, it would, we suppose, have been constitutional, and certainly would have been democratic; but such selections would scarcely have been approved by the common sense of the country, nor does that common sense altogether approve of the selections that in fact have been made.

The situation has many points of analogy to that which existed at the beginning of the civil war. Untried, unknown, and heaven-born generals and engineers were to fight and maneuver the nation out of its difficulties. West Point, special training, red tape, were all voted to be theoretical, aristocratic, unsuited to the practical needs of a youthful, fresh and energetic people. Of course half the bloodshed and three-quarters of the money expended in the war were part of the cost of adopting and carrying out this view of things. In the sequel the people got sick of the heaven-born experts, and thorough soldiers took matters in hand and finished them up. The task of reconstructing this nation, restoring health to its financial and industrial system, bringing back harmony to its torn and desolated sections, is no less difficult, requires no less of the slighter powers, than were needed to carry the war to a successful consummation. Now, General Grant is a soldier, and, so far as we know, not a statesman. If he had fresh fighting in hand he would not put volunteer Generals in prominent and responsible situations. He would put in those places such men as Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan. It may be that events will justify him in adopting an exactly opposite course in his civil to that which characterized his military career; but it *is* an opposite course, and it is only because magnificent results approved his judgment in other fields that the people view with any patience at all his unpromising experiments in this one. Nothing short of unqualified success can condone the manifest unsoundness of nominating men for high offices for any reasons that are not backed by a perfect assurance of their fitness for all them. The country has suffered quite enough by what simple folks call sending a boy to do a man's errand.

Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1869.—There is nothing more dangerous to a successful political organization than the patronage that follows victory. "For every office filled," said Talleyrand, "I make one ingrate and fifty enemies." "For every office filled," said Grant might add, "I make one rascal and five hundred enemies."

This must be the result when the patronage is in the hands of skilfull old politicians, who feel instinctively the strong and weak places. But when it is intrusted not only to one inexperienced in the business, but to a blunt, straightforward soldier, such as Grant, the confusion and dismay are beyond count. In all this the President looks to me like an elephant feeling his way over a hoop-pole bridge.

The mystery that cannot be penetrated is, who influences him? All concede that there must be some backdoor power, but who or what it is defies scrutiny and speculation. A man is suggested only to be rejected. At one time it was supposed that Washburne held the key to the private staircase. But this is exploded. Then Rollins was pointed to. But Rollins cannot control his own department. Now John Sherman is regarded by some as the prime minister and favorite, but this human icicle set on end by a mysterious Providence, comes out at times considerably jolted, and in a high state of disgust.

Let the secret adviser be any one, or no one, the fact is patent that the patronage is being horribly managed, and the wrath gathers force as the offices are filled. I do not mean the ordinary disgust that comes of disappointment, but an uglier feeling than that. Heretofore we have always had certain eminent leaders who shared the councils and readily shouldered the responsibility, but now these leaders are the men who were first amazed, and are now indignant.

Such is the state of the political atmosphere here just now. About the Capitol one hears nothing but curses just now, not loud, but deep, that follow every batch of appointments. These Congressmen complain that they are not only disappointed, but are treated in a way to add insult to injury. The grim little sphinx sits in silence, puffing tobacco smoke in their eyes, and responding "yes" or "no" with about as much meaning as there is in his face.

And yet, to one who looks philosophically at the situation, these men so treated really make the Government. General Grant feels his power now, but it is the power of the patronage, and every day this lessens. The time is not distant when the politicians will have no cause to call at the White House, and the eyes of the people will be turned to the Capitol, where the Government really is, and about that time the little sphinx will lay aside his cigar, and look, too, in that direction.

This would be very well, if that confounded Democratic party did not intervene. But times are hard, money scarce, and taxation heavy. The people see, in dismay, that the rich grow richer, and the poor poorer, and with that disposition to shift position when sick, or in pain, they turn to a party that can give them no relief. D. P.

SPAIN.

Position and Prospects of the Revolution—Uneasiness of the People.

From the New York Tribune.]

A correspondent, long familiar with Spain, writes as follows from Madrid, March 27:

There is a decided majority in the committee to draft a Constitution which insists on a complete separation of Church and State, unlimited freedom of religious worship, and no sect to be maintained at the expense of the Government. Olozaga has come to reenforce the minority, and has been upon the point of carrying his plan, by which the Roman Catholic religion is recognized as the religion of the State, and maintained at the expense of the Government, while only a *quasi* toleration is to be extended to other faiths, so long as they use no external signs or manifestations repugnant to Catholics. Such a toleration would soon be no toleration at all in practice. The Cabinet has declared for it. The bishops are admitted to the committee room. It has been on the point of appearing triumphant as the committee's article on that matter. All this week the struggle has been going on. There have been sessions of the committee all night till five o'clock in the morning. The report on the Constitution has been announced over and over again as being about to be presented to the Chamber. They are not agreed yet. But the reaction has been gaining ground in the Committee. Will it in the Assembly?

The people are getting very uneasy. The question of the conscription of soldiers for the army has moved them all over Spain. They begin to see that every one of the promises made to them at the outset of the revolution are being broken by the men now in power, and who have manipulated the election of the majority of the Deputies. The Republican minority works hard—works manfully, and the honors of every debate are theirs. They gain something by their outspoken boldness and loyalty to the Revolution. They make many of the members of the majority shake. They shake ministers, and are gradually wearing them away—destroying their prestige—getting the upper hand morally. But public opinion is not an organized entity. It has no machinery by which to make itself felt and obeyed. I think the course of things is not altogether bad. I think this glorious campaign of the Republican minority in this Assembly is not lost upon the country. In one way or another its effects will appear, notwithstanding the present appearance of the votes in the Assembly. I do not exactly say that this minority will eventually defeat ministers, convert half the majority, and make itself supreme in the Assembly, though that result would not at all surprise me, and I should consider it logical and in order. But I do say that already, notwithstanding the immense numerical majority, there is no monarchy. Don Fernando of Portugal is the coming man, but his coming is already impossible. There is no throne in Spain. Perhaps not more than sixty men in that Assembly of 320 are fully aware of the fact. But it is a fact nevertheless, and a controlling one. The thing will come to an armed struggle perhaps; indeed it may be looked upon as almost inevitable. But no man, not an angel from heaven, could be seated on a throne as King of Spain to-day. Meantime, while things go halting and fretting along, a great lesson is being learned. Every month which passes thus opens the eyes of a multitude of robust Spaniards to the fact that the sun will rise and set, and that women in the provinces and in remote villages can give birth to child without there being a king on a throne at Madrid. That practical teaching is worth more and is doing more for the Spaniards than all the philosophical theories, and all the wise constitutions which were ever written. But the clerical party are waking up to a comprehension of that fact—the monarchists are getting desperate. Nobody attacks them. Everything is tranquil, and the nation full of hope. Well, tranquility must be troubled, and hope dashed, or they are lost.

The Republicans have made a great effort to reduce the force of the army by denying the conscription of the 25,000 men asked for by Prim. But the conduct of Prim and his followers, I am afraid, will turn out to have been suicidal. I believe the army officers by a great majority, to-day are retrograde—further back than Prim—and on the first occasion would throw him overboard in favor of a restoration in the name of the Prince of Asturias, or perhaps Don Carlos. Why cannot these see that their own preservation commands them to throw themselves fairly and squarely upon the people—to seek popular support and rely upon it, and let the army go to the wall? But Prim was bred a soldier, and bred in a country where it has always been recognized that a soldier was born to command, and a civilian was born to obey.

The partisans of Don Carlos are sanguine, and are getting ready to put in the field an army of 15,000 men in the Northern Provinces, to defend the rights of the legitimate branch, and the priests, and the holy of Romes over her hitherto most ignorant and submissive vassals.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

The New Governor of Wyoming—The President and Virginia—Senate Proceedings—The Freedom Jubilee—Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Colonel John A. Campbell, now Governor of Wyoming, took the oath of office yesterday before Associate Justice Swain, of the Supreme Court, and left for that territory last night.

The present understanding is that President Grant, under authority of law, will issue a proclamation at an early day submitting to the people of Virginia the constitution of that State with separate clauses. 1st. As to disfranchisement. 2d. Test oaths. 3d. County organizations. It is understood that the vote will be ordered for the fourth Tuesday in May. A new registration of voters will be made.

When the Senate met, the chaplain, in his prayer, alluded to the emancipation celebration in progress to-day, and thanked God for the action which, proceeding from these halls, established liberty and equality throughout the land.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and is hereby authorized, with the consent of the Government of Columbia, to cause a through survey for railway or ship canal across the Isthmus from San Miguel to the Gulf of Uraba, in Darien.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

The colored people to-day celebrated by parade, etc., the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Out of one hundred and twenty-five clerks belonging to the Third Auditor's force who were to be removed, there were seven of the eleven chiefs of the divisions.

The Senate confirmed Eli S. Parker to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It is stated to-day at the Treasurer's Department that Second Controller Broadhead had received a letter from Secretary Boutwell informing him that the department has no idea of dispensing with his services, in consequence of which he will not tender his resignation.

To-day being regular Cabinet day all the members were present. Previous to the meeting a large number of Senators had interviews with the President.

Presidential nominations: J. B. Townsend, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi; W. H. Smythe, United States Marshal for Georgia; Addison Low, Inspector of Steamboats for the Second District; L. D. Kellogg, General Appraiser of the South; I. Wheeler, Assessor of the First District of Arkansas; James Brook, Assessor Second District; Thomas J. Hunt, Assessor Third District; A. H. Markham, Third Assistant Postmaster.

Confirmations—W. A. Britton, Marshal Western District of Arkansas. Consul Generals, Freeman H. Morse, of Maine, to London; Thomas B. Van Buren, of New Jersey to Florence; J. M. Reed, jr., of New York, to Paris; William A. Dart, of New York, for British North America. Minister to the Argentine Republic, R. C. Kirk, of Ohio; Ebenezer F. Bassete, of Pennsylvania (colored), at Hayti; L. M. Markbut, of Ohio, at Bolivia; George W. Walters, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation at Florence. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, Andrew G. Curlin, of Pennsylvania, to Russia; Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, to Mexico; C. A. Dana, Appraiser of Merchandise, New York. The Senate rejected A. B. Hicks Revenue Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.

OTTAWA.

Release of an Alleged Murderer.

OTTAWA, April 16.—The trial of Patrick Buckley, for complicity in the murder of the Honorable Darcy McGee, took place to-day. A number of witnesses were examined, but as no evidence was produced against the accused, the Judge directed his discharge. It is probable Doyle and others, charged with being accessories, will also be acquitted.

THE RIVERS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Departed: Arthur, for St. Louis. Arrived: Mollie Able.

CAIRO, April 16.—Up: Alton, 1 a.m.; Clifton, 6 a.m. Down: Baker, 5 p.m.; Magenta, 8 p.m. River rose ten inches. Raining.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Up: Belle Lee and Louisiana. Down: Nicholas Longworth. Wet and warm.

NASHVILLE.

Great Conflagration in Murfreesboro—Ten Stores Burned—Loss $75,000—Stokes to Attempt to Answer Ex-President Johnson's Speech.

NASHVILLE, April 16.—A fire broke out at two o'clock p.m. to-day in Murfreesboro, and before the flames could be arrested the entire west side of the public square was destroyed—some ten stores, besides other buildings were burned. It originated in the store of D. C. Tibelly, an Italian dealer in fruits. The principal sufferers are Duffee & Gifford, R. B. McLean, G. C. Mosby, Jordan Carney, H. H. Kerr, F. C. Sherbrooke, Pierce & Abbott, Jones & Collier, C. B. & W. S Huggins, D. C. Tibally and Odd Fellows' Hall.

An engine was sent up from this place at 4 a.m., and soon after it got to work succeeded in checking the fire. The loss is estimated at about $75,000. The amount of insurance is not ascertained.

Hon. W. B. Stokes arrived here this evening from Washington, and will speak to-morrow at 1 p.m., in front of City Hotel, in response to ex-President Johnson. Stokes will probably be the Republican nominee for Governor.

ST. LOUIS.

Discovery of Indian Remains—Serious Charge—McCoole and Tom Allen to Fight.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—The laborers excavating the great mound in the northern part of this city have unearthed a row of Indian graves, sixty feet in length and twenty-five feet below the surface. A large quantity of bones, beads, coins and other articles have been thrown up, and the place has been visited by great numbers of curiosity hunters.

The *Republican* publishes a rumor that the grand jury in the United States Circuit Court, recently in session here, found a true bill against General Burbridge, of Kentucky, in connection with his duties as a revenue officer, and that he has been summoned to this city from Washington.

After several futile efforts on the part of Faucy, it is now announced that a match has actually been made between Tom Allen and Mike McCoole, to come off in two months, for $1,000 a side and the excursion money; $200 is said to have been put up.

NEW YORK.

Important Treasury Order—Return of Thurlow Weed from the South.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the postponement, till July 1st, of the operation of recent regulations requiring all railroads and transportation lines carrying valuable goods, to be bonded for that purpose.

The Committee of Ways and Means, who are investigating the working of Custom Houses, adjourned till the second week in May.

Thurlow Weed has returned from South Carolina, still in feeble health.

The passage of the underground railroad bill in the Assembly, attracted attention to an article in the *Tablet*, threatening a riot if one stone of St. Peter's Church is taken down by a railroad company.

NEW ORLEANS.

More Indictments Against Wickliffe—A Brig Seized for Revenue Law Violation.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Two more indictments were yesterday found by the Grand Jury against Wickliffe. Six or seven are now pending against him. It is stated he had drawn warrants against printing and legislative accounts largely in excess of appropriations.

The brig H. C. Clatson was yesterday seized by Collector Casey, for alleged violation of the revenue laws, and because it was alleged she had on board arms for Cuba. An investigation revealed an attempt to defraud insurance companies, the Captain stating that he had been offered $5,000 to take the vessel to sea and destroy her.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Commons to-night, in accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Gladstone moved that the House go into committee on the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish church.

Mr. Newgate, Conservative, from North Warwick, moved, as an amendment, that the House go into committee on the bill six months from date. The motion was equivalent to an indefinite postponement, and a lively debate followed. The House then divided, on motion to go into committee, with the following result: Yeas, 353; nays, 229. The House then, formally, went into committee on the bill, and adjourned.

WORCESTER, MASS.

A "Hung Jury"—Confession of a Murderer.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 16.—The jury in the case of David Dore and Josephine LaFaume, for the murder of the husband of the latter at Dudley, April 18, 1868, went out at nine o'clock this morning and have not yet returned. The trial occupied three days.

Bartholomew O'Donnell, of Melford, indicted for the murder of Bridget Murray in October, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State prison for life.

BALTIMORE.

Action of the Baltimore Presbytery.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—The Baltimore Presbytery to-day adopted a resolution expressing its disapproval of an organic union. It was first submitted to the Presbyteries and agreed to by three-fourths of the same.

UTICA, N. Y.

Another Death from Kerosene.

UTICA, N. Y., April 16.—Mrs. Thurston Adams was burned to death by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp last night.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cotton unchanged. Sales 1,800 bales; uplands, 28¾c. Flour, $5 30@5 85, closing 5@10c lower. Corn, 84½@87c. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; Cuba, 11¼@11¾c. Molasses dull.

Money—In good demand; supply also good and easy at 7 per cent. Currency receipts from interior are increasing and indications are we shall soon have interest below 7 per cent. Prime paper 9@11. Sterling quiet, 73@8 for prime sixty day; 8½@8¾ for sight bills. Gold higher; it opened at 133½, advanced to 133¾ and closed at 133½. Rates paid for carrying it 7 per cent. Clearances, $51,000,000. State bonds higher; old Tennessees, 68; new, 66¼@66¾.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Cotton—receipts to-day, 2,604 bales; for the week, 12,428 bales. Exports to-day, 4,196 bales; for the week, foreign, 17,732 bales; coastwise, 1,132 bales. Stock, 109,927 bales. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales; for the week, 20,700 bales—dull and unchanged; middling uplands, 28¼@28½c. Gold, 133. Sterling, 43¼; commercial, 42@42½; New York sight, ¼ premium. Flour firmer; superfine, $6; XX, $6 50; XXX, $6 75. Corn scarce and higher; white, 80c. Oats firmer, 74@75c. Bran scarce, $1 46. Hay firmer; prime scarce, 27@28. Pork dull, held at $32. Bacon—retailing at 13½, 17 and 17¼c. Lard dull and unchanged. Sugar steady; common, 10@10¾c; prime, 13¼@14c. Molasses—limited supply and demand; fermenting, 50c. Whisky dull; Western rectified, 85@92½c. Coffee firm; fair, 13@15½c; prime, 17@17½c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—Flour, $5 50@6 75. Corn held at 68c. Oats, 66@70c. Whisky, 90c. Pork, $31. Bulk meats, 12¾@13½c. Bacon—shoulders, 13½@14c; sides, 16½@17c. Hams, 18@18½c. Lard, 16c. Sugar, 13½@15c. Molasses, 80@85c. Wheat, $1 35. Rye, $1 41@1 42. Barley, $1 75@2. Timothy seed, $3 75. Clover seed, $15 50@15 75. Butter, 35@40c. Coffee, 25c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Tobacco—sales 112 hhds at $5 25@15. Pork, $31 25. Lard, 18½c. Bacon—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16¾@17½c. Bulk meats, 12c; sides, 16¾@16¼c. Flour, $5 50@6. Corn, 66@67c. Oats, 65@66c. Sugar and molasses firm and unchanged. Whisky, 91c. Wheat, $1 45@1 55. Hay, $23@27.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Flour, $4 37. Wheat $1 45@1 55. Corn, 64@66c. Oats, 60@65c. Rye, $1 34@1 35. Whisky, 87½@88c. Groceries unchanged. Pork, $31 50. Bulk clearsides, 15½c. Loose bacon shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16½@17c; hams, 20@20½c. Lard, 17½@18c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Flour $5@6 40. Corn, 83½c. Wheat, $1 04. Oats, 53¾c. Rye, $1 15. Barley, $1 68@1 70. Highwines, 88c. Molasses, $1@1 05. Sugar, 14@15½c. Pork $30 50. Lard, 17¾c. Bulk shoulders, 11@12c; hams, 15½c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 16.—Consols closed at 93¼@93¾; stocks easier. U. S. 5-20's, 81½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Cotton sales for the week, 74,000 bales, of which for export 8,000 bales; for speculation, 11,000. Stock, 314,000 bales, of which 147,000 are American. Market to-day firmer. Sales 10,000 bales; uplands, 12¾d; Orleans, 12½d.

News and Other Pararagphs.

There was an earthquake in St. Paul, Indiana, Tuesday.

There is an editor in Paris who has fought fifty duels.

"The man of the wheel"—The Velocipedestrian.

Utah papers speak of frequent landslides among the Rocky Mountains this spring.

The people of Canada are trying their best to get rid of the "silver nuisance," but without success.

A lock of human hair was found by a Maine wood-chopper recently, buried four inches deep in a beech tree. It had been there fully eighty years.

An Iowa merchant has offered the young lady graduates of a seminary each a calico dress, on condition that it shall be worn on commencement day.

Miss Dorothy L. Dix, who has interested herself for many years in the treatment of the insane, is about visiting California to labor for their better care in that State.

Mme. Proudhon, widow of the French writer who startled the world with a pamphlet entitled "Property is Theft," now earns a precarious living as a laundress.

A married couple in Kentucky, both of whom are deaf mutes, have an infant child that can hear, and which, it is thought, will be able to articulate perfectly in due time.

Miss Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Rock, Newport, is receiving from various sources valuable presents, in recognition of her courage in rescuing persons from drowning.

One New Haven editor calls another a "moral hyena," "whose foul and festering tongue drips with gall and aquafortis." They have just had an election in that part of the country.

An ingenious Frenchman in Philadelphia skins frogs by drawing all their interior parts through the mouth, and then stuffs and mounts them in a variety of curious attitudes, as billardists, velocipedists, dentists, etc.

The new female postmaster at Richmond shows enterprise. She has placed two ladies in charge of the ladies' delivery, established street letter boxes, increased the facilities for registration, and introduced other improvements into the Richmond post office.

A traveller's summary of Texas: "The best women and the meanest men, more sickness and less health, more corn bread and less corn, more negroes and less labor, more pretty ladies with little feet and no ankles to match, than any State in the Union."

The Legislature of Michigan has adjourned after passing about five hundred new laws. Among other things done was the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for impartial suffrage, and a proposition to increase the salaries of Judges.

The brother of Percival, the poet, is confined in the Middletown Insane Asylum, and looks even more crazy than the poet did. He is seventy-one years of age, and though his face is very idiotic, he is said to be quite smart. He believes that his life will be taken to get a great sum of money that he has.

In a recent sermon on earthquakes, Dr. Cumming, of London, declared that the most splendid commentary on the Book of Revelation was the daily newspaper, because whatever the prophetic word said should happened, the newspapers recorded every morning as having happened.

The Laurensville, (S. C.) *Herald* says: "Through the Newberry Immigration Society several of our farmers have received able-bodied, young, and fine looking Germans, who have gone to the cotton and corn fields. In every instance we hear very favorable reports."

The people from New Mexico, and army officers from the plains, say they anticipate the worst Indian war this summer ever known. The Indians are concentrated. They will sell their skins, get their ammunition, arms, powder and lead, and when the grass is strong, about July, they will make a general warfare upon the whites.

Three gentlemen of Chicago—such is the report—have clubbed together and ordered three copies of Longfellow's "Dante," to be issued for them upon large paper, to be illustrated with Dore's and Flaxman's designs and many of the rare Dante prints. Only three copies will be printed, and the cost will be $1,000 per copy.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

The undersigned will continue the Cotton Factorage and Commission business, under the style of W. H. Chrisp & Co., 274 Front street.

W. B. CHRISP,
H. C. CHRISP.
apr15

TUNER AND REAAIRER.

G. A. FEUERSTACKE,

PRACTICAL

Tuner and Repairer of Pianos,

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

Leave orders at 317 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
apr17

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., April 14, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, April 20th, at 12 o'clock m., for relaying the Nicolson pavement, on Main street at Union, and building two culverts across Main street. Specifications to be seen at this office.

J. H. HUMPHREYS,
apr15 City Engineer.

ICE CREAM SALOON.

JOS. SPECHT'S

BEAUTIFUL ICE CREAM SALOON,

No. 37 Madison Street,

IS reopened, where the best quality of Ice Cream, Cakes and Soda Water, with pure Fruit Syrup, will be served by polite and attentive waiters. april

AUCTION.

SALE OF

Unclaimed Goods.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO., CLAIM AGENT'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, March 16, 1869.

THE following packages of goods will be sold, at public auction, at the Freight Depot of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in thirty days from the date of this advertisement, to pay freight and charges:

1 Bundle bedding, consigned to J. Gillim.
1 Barrel, consigned to St. Louis Pill Co.
1 Barrels, consigned to J. Hornitz.
1 Trunk, consigned to J. W. Watkins.
1 Keg, consigned to Miller & Jones.
2 Places sash, consigned to Russil & Groves.
1 Box mdse, consigned to E. G. Norton.
1 Chest tools, cons

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SATURDAY, : : : : APRIL 17, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid for* before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Sand's Ale Depot, No. 3 Howard's Row.

Real lace points. Menken Bros. tf

Splendid dress goods at Great Red Store. 2t

The new ventilator hat, the coolest and lightest hat, at Leidy & Co.'s.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

All-wool cassimeres 75c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

250,000 feet Seasoned Poplar, on hand by B. K. PLAIN, 1w Corner Gayoso and Second sts.

Mr. W. E. Ward's Seminary for young ladies, at Nashville, Tennessee, is now one of the leading schools of the country. It embraces every grade of solid and polite culture. The classics are given without charge. See advertisement.

BLUFF CITY STOCK YARD has just received a fine lot of horses and mules, and also one hundred head of fine cattle to feed, all of which will be sold low to close consignments. Parties wishing to purchase any of the above stock should call at once. 2t

MAD DOGS.—Several dogs have been destroyed in the city this week, upon suspicion of madness. They were found frothing at the mouth, or snapping at and biting other dogs, chickens, cows, hogs and children. It is said that such as have been observed have shown a singular abhorrence of men in stovepipe hats, and exhibit a strong desire to bite them.

Mozambiques at reduced prices. Menken Bros. tf

The "New York dress hat," at Leidy & Co.'s.

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Lawndale four-quarter domestic 15c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

HORSE STEALING.—The horse gang that has troubled all the surrounding country with their depredations throughout the winter are still carrying on their outrages. On Sunday night a horse was stolen from A. F. McGhee's, near Como, Mississippi; the same night a horse was stolen from Rivers Moore, of Horn Lake; on Wednesday night a horse was stolen from B. Norman, of South street, near Causey.

PERSONAL.—Thomas Rigby, aged twenty-one years, height five feet seven inches, native of Chester county, England, in April, 1867, for America; was a practical engineer, and was last heard of in October, 1867, at Memphis. Any one knowing the whereabouts of the above person will confer a special favor on his anxious relatives in England, by kindly communicating the same to Odell & Co., 327 Main street, Memphis, who will pay expenses, should any be incurred, in furnishing the information desired. 1in

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

A new dress casimere hat, for gentlemen, at Leidy & Co.'s.

Poplins at great bargains. Menken Bros. tf

Good article ten-quarter bleached sheeting 50c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Dressed Weatherboarding, Flooring and Rough Lumber, in any quantity, by B. K. PLAIN, 1w Corner Gayoso and Second sts.

Poetry of Dry Goods, at 230 Main Street.

Brightly shines the sun, inviting
Memphis Belles to breathe the air,
By their handsome features lighting,
Gracing every thoroughfare.
Bevies of them leave the footsteps,
To the "Great Red Store" on Main,
Where the neatest "Miles" gaiters
Of all numbers they obtain,
"Irish Linens, Dress Goods, Laces,"
Everything to please their eyes;
"Fancy Goods and Silks and Notions,"
There they get at lowest price.
Poetry and stylish dresses,
Ladies always did adore,
And they find that combination
At the cheap, the "Great Red Store." 6t

Bargains at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Our hats are of the best styles and quality. Leidy & Co tf

Great reduction in dress goods. MENKEN BROS. tf

Solid color summer dress goods 25c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

THE CITY BONDS.—The opponents of every step taken to relieve the city's financial difficulties, have procured the issuance, from Judge Smith of the Supreme Court of the State, of a writ of *supercedeas*, by which the Mayor and Board of Aldermen are restrained from issuing the bonds voted, or any part of them, leaving in effect the injunction recently dissolved in another suit again, until this last named writ can be argued in Knoxville on the 25th of this month.

THE ARSON CASE.—We are asked to make some addition to the statement given yesterday respecting the discharge of the two men, Dempster and Cole, accused before Esquire Millard of arson. When we say that the prosecution failed to support the charge by testimony, and that the City Attorney declared he had no case, there can be no doubt of the justice of the parties before the court, and that they were fully entitled to the discharge they obtained.

For a good hat go to Leidy & Co.'s. tf

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Boys' cassimeres at bargains. Menken Bros. tf

Huck towels, three dollars per dozen, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Doors, Sash and Blinds, for sale cheap by B. K. PLAIN, 1w Corner Gayoso and Second sts.

Hotel persons visiting Memphis will find the Southern Hotel very comfortable and the charges very low. Board per week, $9; per day, $2 50. Gentlemen can lease rooms without board at fifty cents to $1 per day. 10t

WANTED.—Numbers of the AVALANCHE of June 3d and 12th; July 6th and 28th; August 2d; November 24th, 25th and 27th; December 6th, 8th, 20th and 24th, 1868 to complete our files. Any of our friends having these numbers, will confer a favor by leaving them at this office. tf

All those who I have had no opportunity of vaccinating at their homes, and are entitled to vaccination free of charge, can have it attended to daily, till Saturday, 24th inst., by calling on me at 48 Union street, between three and four o'clock p.m., and seven to nine p.m., at my residence, Hernando street.

DR. R. L. LASKI, Physician for Tenth Ward. 2t

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

The best hats and latest styles at Leidy & Co.'s.

New lot silk dress buttons, silk fringe and colored satins, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

SEED POTATOES.—Two hundred barrels pinkeye potatoes for sale cheap. Anderson & Day, corner Front and Union streets. tf

DISGUSTING.—It is not long ago since female waiters in drinking saloons were regarded as monstrosities, too glaring to be permitted—they are now common. There is a whisper of further "progress" in this direction—women in barber shops, women to tuck the cloth into a man's shirt collar and spread the suds on his chin—to oil his hair and comb it smoothly over his forehead, and tell him how well he looks! Faugh! where will all this disgusting business stop?

PERSONAL.—O. C. Rhea, Esq., editor of that popular and excellent journal, the Russellville, Ky., *Herald*, is in the city with his family. A gentleman possessing those qualities that command esteem, and those attainments that compel admiration, we are pleased to see Mr. Rhea in our city.

Mr. Spalding, the great manager of theaters, operas, and exhibitions generally, was in the city yesterday, on his way from New Orleans to St. Louis.

MR. JOHNSON.

Meeting of the Finance and Banquet Committees.

At a called meeting of the Banquet and Finance Committees, held yesterday afternoon at the Overton Hotel, John S. Toof was called to the chair and A. Woodward appointed to act as Secretary.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the press of Memphis for the uniform kindness in publishing the proceedings of the several committees, and the same was likewise voted to Mr. S. B. Robbins, proprietor of the Overton Hotel, for his courtesy and liberality toward the committees during their various meetings.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*, whereupon the gentlemen present resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, with M. D. L. Stewart in the chair, and A. Woodward acting Secretary. On motion of Captain E. Marshall, it was resolved that a grand hop, in honor of ex-President Andrew Johnson, be given at the Overton Hotel, on Tuesday evening next, April 20th.

The following committees were accordingly appointed:

Committee of Invitation—Hon. J. W. Leftwich, Fayette Halsey, D. A. Brower, J. W. Sneed, W. A. Gwynn, J. W. McCown, W. Y. Hamlin.

Committee of Reception—S. B. Robbins, S. S. Toof, E. Marshall, W. C. Chase, H. L. McGhee, C. A. Rose and R. A. Thompson.

Floor Managers—Enoch Ensley, J. M. Keating, G. C. Holmes, Henry Owen and Ambrose Dalton.

Tickets $5, for each gentleman, to be had of the Invitation Committee and of the proprietor of the hotel.

Gentlemen desiring tickets of invitation for ladies will receive them from the committee. A. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Real lace points. Menken Bros. tf

Bargains in dress goods, Great Red Store. 4t

Who has the latest styles of hats in the city? Leidy & Co.

Striped poplins 50c, worth 75c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

FINAL SALE OF LACES.—The bad weather yesterday evening, and the request of many ladies, have induced W. H. Passmore & Co. to make their closing sale of laces and embroideries this morning at ten o'clock.

SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY.—All persons suffering with corns or other painful excrescences on the feet should not linger in their pains and tortures, but seize the opportunity offered by Dr. Lane's presence at the Peabody Hotel to get rid, at once and forever, of the annoying, teasing, temper-trying, patience-exhausting causes of their sufferings. The Doctor makes no claims beyond the branch of the healing art he has made his own, but by confining his studies, his experiments and his practice to those painful objects which trouble the skin of the feet, he has become a master in the art of managing them. See him and your corns will soon cease to trouble you.

Reduction in bleached muslins. tf MENKEN BROS.

All the leading style hats at Leidy & Co.'s.

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Ladies white hose 81 75c per dozen, worth $1, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams

MEMPHIS BIBLE SOCIETY.—We have received a neatly printed pamphlet, containing a report of the proceedings of the Memphis and Shelby county Bible Society, at Cumberland Presbyterian church, March 7. A glance at the reports of the agents shows the society is doing a good and necessary work. While a Protestant minister can be found in this very neighborhood, so ignorant as to interdict the bible in a Sunday school on the plea that it is not a Roman Catholic, there is ample ground for the Memphis Bible Society to do good.

The best hat in the city at Leidy & Co.'s.

Wamsutta muslin reduced. tf MENKEN BROS.

Country merchants wanting dry goods, examine the stock of M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

COTTON STEALING.—Cotton stealing is carried on in Memphis with a degree of activity that shows there are buyers of stolen cotton in the city who are the inducers of the numerous thefts that occur. It would pay the cotton people to employ a detective to catch some of these scoundrels, and put them on the way to penitentiary reflections. On Thursday three sacks of sample cotton were stolen from Judson & Co., 35 Union street. They were probably carried off by a negro boy, and he, no doubt, only the agent of some of these rascally buyers.

Bargains at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Reduction in bleached muslins. tf MENKEN BROS.

Silk hats and dress cassimeres, the best, at Leidy & Co.'s.

Men's British half hose $4 50 per dozen, worth $6, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

FOR THE LADIES.—The ladies, now that spring has come, should be reminded that at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, they can get all kinds of seasonable dry goods and articles of ladies' wear. This establishment is conducted in compliance with the modes of doing business in the best New York houses, and all visitors will be pleased with the prompt, polite and agreeable mode of waiting that distinguishes this excellent establishment, which deserves well and will patronized, as its merits are of the highest order.

Reduction in bleached muslins. tf MENKEN BROS.

The largest assortment of hats in the city at Leidy & Co.'s.

Good corsets $1, worth $1 50, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

THE PURSES FOR THE COMING RACES.—The purses for the coming races of the Memphis Association Course are on view at the popular saloon of Mr. Harry Weatherbee, No. 34 Jefferson street, and excel in style, finish and general "get-up" anything of the kind ever seen in the city of Memphis. The colors harmonize beautifully, and the "bags" are genuine works of art, reflecting the greatest credit on the taste of the lady, the wife of one of the leading members, who made them up and presented them to the Association. These elegant purses were the theme of general admiration yesterday, and they will be on exhibition to-day at the same place.

We keep the Buffalo brand black alpacas in all grades. M. KRAUS & Co., 218 Main street, corner of Adams

Bargains in dress goods. Menken Bros. tf

SALE OF POOLS FOR THE RACES.—The sale of pools for the races which come off on Monday, including the Hopeful Stake, for two year olds, the Sweepstakes, for three year olds, and the Gaston Velocipede purse, will take place at the Overton Hotel at eight o'clock this (Saturday) evening, at the eleven o'clock on Monday forenoon. W. H. Passmore, Pool Seller, DAVID M. PHILP, Secretary.

THE APPROACHING RACES.—The following stables of horses for the races have arrived: Warwick's, Richards', Kilgour's, Conlisk's, Simmon's, Brady's and Van Leuven's. These stables comprise some of the finest horses that took part in the contests at the late New Orleans meeting. Lepaul's stable, including the famous horse Counterpoint, will arrive from Nashville to-day. Between forty and fifty horses are daily in training at the track for the contest next week, which promises to be the finest ever witnessed in this section. Several new entries have been made for the velocipede races; the entries for Monday's race closes at noon to-day.

COVINGTON, TENN., April 9, 1869.

Walker Wood, Esq.:

The undersigned, citizens of Tipton county, feeling that Tipton is entitled to the Attorney General of this District, and having perfect confidence in your qualifications, assure you of a hearty support by the people if you will become a candidate for the office. Respectfully,

J. B. Hills,	Isaac M. Steele,
H. R. Jones,	Benj. S. Menefee,
John J. Sherrod,	Nat Tipton,
W. L. Barret,	Sam P. Rose,
Sam'l R. Shelton,	R. T. Brodnax, jr.,
Fred N. Maslin,	J. Tobin,
C. S. Isaacs,	J. H. Landerdale,
Peyton J. Smith,	Wm. Sanford,
John T. Douglass,	Holmes Cummins,
Dan'l G. Angus,	Wm. W. Mullender,
L. Hill,	W. H. Wooten,
	D. C. Slaughter.

COUNTY BONDS.—The County Commissioners have issued an order that the bankers of the city be authorized to contract for the delivery of the lately voted county bonds, on the 10th of June next, and that proposals be received from them as to the commissions they will charge for negotiating the exchange of bonds for county warrants.

The old reliable White House, 15 Madison street, between Main and Front, is still in vogue, and has not changed hands, as has been erroneously reported, and is willing and ready to serve its many patrons and acquaintances with the best wines, liquors and lunch that the market can afford. 4t

BANQUET.

Grand Banquet to Ex-President Johnson at the Overton.

One Hundred and Fifty Guests Present--A Magnificent Affair.

Toasts and Responses --- Full Particulars of the Occasion.

All the Responses in Full---Who Spoke and What Everybody Said.

The citizens' banquet last night in honor of ex-President Johnson, was one of those magnificent occasions that mark an era in a man's memory. In years to come people will speak of "The Johnson Banquet" as of a thing unique; excellent to the degree that scarcely admits of a *plus ultra*. This is speaking in very high terms, we are aware, but those who were present and saw the magnificent tables set out for the banquet last night, by the Messrs. Robbins & Co., the hosts of the princely Overton, will bear us out in the assertion. The dazzling, the splendid, the magnificent—always win the imagination and stamp themselves on the memory—so it was with the grand *tout ensemble* presented last night by the banquet tables of the Overton. Had we at command the graphic power that daguerreotypes a scene upon the reader's mind, not a reader would fail to recognize the justice of our eulogy.

The vast dining-room was lighted up by the four grand chandeliers. Upon the tables, disposed in U form, were placed at short intervals tall wax lights, each one of striking blue, crimson or orange. In this flood of radiant light, the glittering plate and the dazzling play of brightness on the cut glass were gorgeous in their effect. Here and there, at short distances, across the graceful forms of elegant and costly vases, containing flowers of the richest hues and the most delightful perfume. In the center—opposite the chairman of the Banquet Committee, M. D. L. Stewart, Esq., who presided—was a magnificent ship, in sugar. Its hull and decks, and sails, and even the gradation of rig the rigging, all sparkled with crystal radiance, and it was gay with minature flags displayed from masts, and pennants, and bulwarks. The fairy beckins as they nestled, wreathed in fairy shapes, in the glasses, cast a gay and decorative effect upon the table, being bordered with brilliant crimson cones of confectionery gauze, rose and towered in Lilliputian elegance to a height of over thirty inches. Tall Chinese pagodas, with their graceful minarets and slender shafts, varied the beauty of the ornaments.

THE BANQUET.

At the center of each table, not less than two and a half feet in length, a robust figure stood upon its pedestal, a bright moth its arched dome, and one at each of the four corners. Among these more arduous efforts of confectionary skill, appeared quivering jellies of graceful outline, hundreds of dishes of bon-bons, confections, creams, and all the thousand elegancies that make a well spread banquet table appear like a fairy dream upon which the genii have strewed gems and treasures of bewildering beauty, sparkling with gorgeous hues, and glorious with all the grace of form. The stupendous and lavish idea of these mere accessories of the banquet fall altogether below the magnificent reality—how then should we fail in any attempt to tell what was the banquet? That must be judged of from one of the most varied bills of fare we ever saw, it is as follows:

BILL OF FARE.

Oysters, raw.

SOUP.

Green Turtle. White. Sevgny.

FISH.

Red Snapper, a la Hollandaise.
Broiled Fresh Shad, a la Maitre de Hotel.

RELEVES.

Mayonaise de Volaille.
Boned Turkey, with Truffles.
Chicken Salad, a la Orleans.
Petit Bouche, a la Montgissa.
Supreme, a la Imperial.
Cutlets of Lobster, a la Victoria.

RELISHES.

English Pickles. Oyster Sauce.
Bigarreaux. Soy.
Horseradish. French Mustard.
Worcestershire Sauce. Cucumbers.

ENTREES.

Epigrams D'Agneau, aux Points d'Asperges.
Scollops of Baltimore Oysters, with Cream.
Spring Chicken Sautie, a la Chevalier.
Escalope de Ris de Veau, a la Conde.
Fillet Braized, a la Venetienne.
Queen Fritters, Marasshino flavor.
Sweet Bread, a la Villeroi.
Salmie of Snipe, a la Bigrade.

BOILED. Ham.
Turkey, Oyster sauce. Tongue.
Capon, Celery sauce.

ROAST.

Spring Lamb, Mint sauce. Stuffed Pig, Apple Sauce.
Ribs of Beef. Leg of Mutton.
Turkey. Chicken.

GAME.

Leg of Bear, Haut Sauterne Wine Sauce.
Saddle of Venison, Sa Genevieve.
Mallard Duck, with Currant Jelly.
Wild Turkey, Berry sauce.

VEGETABLES.

Irish Potatoes, with Cream. Stewed Tomatoes.
Green Peas, Asparagus. Green Corn.
String Beans, Lettuce. Mashed Turnips.
Artichokes, a la Polvrade.

ORNAMENTAL

Ship of State. Egyptian Pyramids.
Temple of Fame, in Parisien. Temple of Vesta.
Transparent Temple. Temple of Juno.

PASTRY.

Renaissence Pudding, Brandy sauce.
Orange Pudding, Frozen sauce.
Cocoanut Pies, a la Glasse.
Lemon Pies, a la Morang.
Boston Cream Puffs. Almond Biscuit.
Jelly Tarts. Mosaic Tarts. Fruit Pies.

DESSERT.

Fruit Cake. Currant Jelly Rolls.
Lady Cake. Fingers of Naples Biscuit.
Kiss Macaroons. Assorted Candies.
Queen Cake. Charlotte Russe.
Lafayette Cake. Champagne Jelly.
Blanc Mange, ornamented with Jelly.
Rum Jelly. Cream, a la Chantilla.
Lemon and Strawberry Ice Cream.

FRUITS.

Oranges. Raisins. Paper-shelled Almonds.
Figs. Bananas.

COFFEE.

Topaz Sherry. Hennessee Brandy.
Piper Heidsick Champagne.

THE GUESTS.

At these magnificently covered tables, gleaming in refulgent lights, guarded by beauteous forms, gorgeous with contrasting and harmonizing colors, were one hundred and fifty seats, and every seat had its guest. Those seats held, literally, the *elite* of the city. What the bar, the faculty and the learned professions generally could contribute of polished attainments, the haunts of commerce of those "merchants who are princes," and the mechanical arts of the skillful, the inventive and the intelligent, there in the persons of the host to a statesman and a patriot, whose name has a place the history of our land will ever preserve. At the head of the table presided the chairman of the Banquet Committee, M. D. L. Stewart, Esq. On his left was seated the honored guest of the city of Memphis, His Excellency, ex-President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. On his left, Hon. J. W. Leftwich, Mayor of the city, next to whom were F. M. Cash, Esq., and General Ruffin. On the ex-President's right was Colonel Williams, of Nashville. At the head part of the tables were seated the various committees, and gentlemen who are personal friends of the ex-President.

When the cloth was removed the Chairman rose and said that he had the honor to introduce the first regular toast:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

First regular toast—"The President of the United States."

Music—"Hail Columbia."

Colonel John S. Kerr, in rising to respond to the toast, said that he had been unexpectedly called on to do so in the absence of the distinguished gentleman who had been selected by the Committee of Arrangements to respond to the toast. He had, however, much pleasure in appearing before them on the present occasion, and hoped they would permit him to say that he, who was elected to fill the Presidential chair, was at once lucky and unlucky. He then referred to the organization of the Government at the close of the Revolution, with thirteen small but independent States, and with the immortal Washington as President, who had been tried in war, firm in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. [Applause.] Colonel Kerr then referred to the difficulties which had beset the several Presidents while occupying the White House, and paid a high compliment to their honored and distinguished guest of that evening for the admirable manner in which he had discharged the duties of First Magistrate of the nation. He then adverted to the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, General Grant, and said that if he inaugurated measures of a character for the benefit of the whole country, he would receive the entire support of the people of the Southern country. If, however, he did not do so, he might expect to have written in the White House at Washington the celebrated words that appeared on the wall at Belshazzar's feast, "*Mene, mene, tekel upharsin.*" [Applause.]

OUR DISTINGUISHED AND HONORED GUEST.

The chairman next proposed the second regular toast as follows:

"Our Distinguished and Honored Guest"—Drank with all the honors.

Music—"Hail to the Chief."

Ex-President Johnson, on rising to respond to the toast, was greeted with prolonged applause. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—In rising to respond to the toast it is simply for the purpose of tendering my thanks for the compliment expressed in the toast, and for the cordial manner in which it has been received. My reception in the city of Memphis and the compliment you have paid me this evening, in as high a degree as I could ever live to right in my memory. I rose for no other purpose than to tender you my thanks for the cordial manner in which the toast has been received. [Loud cries of "Go on, go on," and "Speech, speech."] Gentlemen, I must insist that you allow me to confine myself to the remarks I have made, and I assure you I will listen with pleasure to others who will address you. Again, I thank you for the cordial reception you have given me in Memphis, and the compliments of this evening. [Loud cheers, amid which his Excellency resumed his seat.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Third Regular Toast—"The Army and Navy."

Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Captain H. Townsend responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens—It is but a few hours since that I was called upon by the committee, to make a reply to the toast that has just been announced, and it was with much hesitation and many misgivings that I consented to take the place of that distinguished soldier, Gen. Granger, who had been selected to make the response; and in making the attempt, I feel myself entirely inadequate to the occasion. In fact, I cannot better illustrate my own feelings than by quoting from a speech I once heard delivered by that inimitable humorist, As Ward. It was about the beginning of the year 1863, at a time when matters were not overly prosperous with our army, and President Lincoln was making great endeavors to find the proper man to take the chief command. Ward said that in selecting the subject for his address, out of the vast number he had to choose from, and incumbent among the duties of the army, but after carefully considering it for a long time, he had at length came to the conclusion that he was not competent to manage the subject, and that he would like to see the man who was. [Laughter.]

When I recur to the late war and my mind dwells upon that magnificent array of soldiers, stretching in line of battle almost across the continent, nearly, if not quite, a million of men, bearing aloft the banner of their country, and when I think of that navy, which sprang into existence as if by magic, and took its deadly watch upon the seas; when I consider the energy, the perseverance, the will, the courage and the patriotism that called into existence those mighty and terrible engines of war, my heart fills with pride, and I cry out "Long live the Republic!" [Great applause.]

It is unnecessary to particularize the individual instances of heroic courage and patriotic valor displayed by the army and navy during the late war, but the time on this occasion to do so. The seven days' fight, ending with "Malvern Hill," the long and terrible seige of Vicksburg, the bloody field of Gettysburg, and the mighty conflicts in the Wilderness, when "On to Richmond" was the voice of the Government and people. Each and all of these events will remain fresh in the recollection of the country, and will be recorded in letters of fire. Need I add, that the record of the navy is no less glorious. Where is it not known how the batteries below New Orleans were passed? That brilliant fight between the two iron ships in Hampton Roads? That grand storm of shot and shell in Charleston harbor? The terrific contest between the Kearsarge and the Alabama, and that most glorious display, by the old Admiral when lashed to the maintop he passed the forts below Mobile? Where is the gallant name of Farragut not known, and is it not indissolubly linked with the undying fame of the American navy. [Applause.] Gentlemen, these things must be written in the records of the army and navy in the late war, the question comes up, what was it that gave to their deeds luster and refulgence, the undimming and undying spirit of almost superhuman courage of their foes. [Applause.] I challenge the history of the world for an equal comparison to American courage, as displayed in the late war; and the American people, that the General one, and marching shoulder to shoulder to the music of the Union, and with but one navy carrying the flag, that shall represent the whole country. What power shall dare to place itself in the way of the march of empire? The army and navy moving under the Constitution of our country have yet to meet its first defeat. And we now behold the example, for the first time in the world's history, of a nation under a free constitution in less than one century, achieving through its army and navy the mightiest triumph of all, if not excelling, that of any other nation which ever had existence in all the ages of recorded time. [Long applause.]

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Fourth Regular Toast—"State of Tennessee, the Home, Sweet Home."

Judge P. T. Scruggs responded as follows:

What a world of stirring thought comes rushing upon the mind upon hearing these magic words. The words that burned and the thoughts that breathed seem to live again in our memories. The State of Tennessee; and in her history we find the achievements of her hardy sons, her eloquent statesmen and her gallant heroes. First comes her band of brave and hardy pioneers, who, with their wives and sons and daughters, braving the dangers of the forest filled with beasts of prey and heartless savages. These they drove out, and with a hope in God to battle for their rights from chaos and consecrated it to civilization and religion; covering her sunny hill sides with the fruits of art and industry. Encircled in the embrace of her dust now sleeps beneath her friendly soil, leaving a rich record of virtue and heroism to the inheritance of their children. Tennessee gave to the world a bright and lofty place among her peers. What heart among her sons at all familiar with her history will fail to swell with pride and pleasure at the bare mention of her name, or in contemplation of the gifts and virtues of her noble sons who both in the field and forum have shed upon her immortal honors? We love to contemplate the great intellectual proportions of the profound and learned Haywood and of the eloquent Grundy. Who among her sons does not to-day remember with pride and pleasure the renown of her brave and heroic Carrol, the accomplished Polk, her venerable Aaron Brown, the purest and gifted White, and, though last named, the greatest of them all, the noble old hero of the Hermitage? A man who has done more to shed honor upon his country's flag than any one else who ever trod her soil. And we shall honor the country and merit the title of his children by imitating his virtues. Sirs, I love the very soil of my native State, and when I stood, but a few days since, upon the platform of Capitol Hill, almost within a stone's throw of where I was born, and looked out upon the surrounding scenery and the works of genius and art spread before me by the old City of Rocks, I felt that it would be a pleasure to pass the closing scene of my life upon that dear old spot, that my ashes might repose in quiet beneath the soil near the murmurings of her beautiful river. With me the love of my dear native State is a ruling passion. I love the city of Nashville, her valleys, her lofty hills and mountains; I love her grand old forests—her beautiful rivers—her dancing rivulets—her gushing springs and fountains. No legends of ancient cities, no historic charm of foreign lands ever possessed for me one half the attraction of the scenery of my own native land. I love her brave, her true and noble sons; I love her fair daughters, and brave in battle. I love her gentle, pure and lofty women; their native modesty and quick sense of propriety lead them instinctively to discover and appreciate the fine sphere for woman's virtues, set forth their husbands and sons to tread the path of life with manly steps, and meet bravely all the perils of the battle of life; and with a woman's gentle heart, and guided by clear intellects and the natural instincts of exquisite womanhood, they preside over and govern with a queenly hand the affairs of hearth and home. I love her, because in all the elements of material wealth and moral grandeur—in all that constitutes man noble and great—she yields the palm of greatness to none. I love her for her devotion to liberty and hatred of tyrants; and though now stricken, yet in the coming battles for the rescue of the Constitution and redemption of our whole land from the curse of aristocrats and mercenary demagogues, Tennessee is destined to take a conspicuous stand, and to do noble service, whether that service be demanded in the field or the forum.

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

Fifth Regular Toast—"The City of Memphis."

Music—"Dixie."

In honor Mayor Leftwich, who was selected by the committee to respond to this toast, introduced Colonel R. J. Morgan, City Attorney, who spoke as follows:

I had hoped to have seen a more worthy orator in these festivities, and to have looked on while others contributed to the entertainment. It seems, however, that the Mayor is exercising official prerogative in this instance, and has demanded that I should speak for the city of Memphis at the festive board as well as in the courts. The last few years have taught me the lesson of submission, and I must yield with all the grace I can command.

In responding to the sentiment that honors the city of Memphis, I cannot present her past as remarkable for great deeds. She, in common with other American cities, must boast of her present achievements, and make promises to be redeemed in the short space of time. I could borrow some of the history of her great prototype of the Nile, with her temples and altars, her pillars and statues, her kings and priests, her wise men and sages, we might proudly boast of our past and point back to our history as luminous with great deeds and noble statements. But, alas! we are circumscribed by a space of not more than a quarter of a century of the past, and limited by but few achievements beyond the routine of daily trade and worldly thrift. Memphis of to-day, like Memphis on the Nile, is under task-masters. Many, many of her sons and daughters are to-day under bonds. Rules and laws are prescribed for them that are harsh in their application and unjust and oppressive in their execution. Rulers and dictators are set over them that have no sympathy with their afflictions and no mercy for their distresses. From this present Egypt of our misfortunes can we not find a Moses who will come to our relief? Shall he not come from the mountains, where he has been trained for our deliverance, and, if need be, with death and pestilence and all manner of terrors, to wrest from the usurpers a people who would be true to their country, their faith and their God? If this can be done, we can make large promises for the future; we can pledge that the noble State of Tennessee, our loved mother, shall proudly take her stand among the most favored States of the nation. We will see to it, that once more in our national halls of representation, that there shall be worthy successors of Jackson, Polk, Grundy, Bell and Johnson. That our beautiful and rich plains and valleys shall once more ripen in abundance. That the forest shall yield to the axe; that our mountain streams shall sing the music of the spinner's wheel and the weaver's shuttle; that trade and commerce shall send the engine over hill and dale, and that a hardy, virtuous and patriotic people shall rebuild the fortunes of the past, and perpetuate the glories and beauties of future history.

We want for the city of Memphis a future that is to be uninterrupted by strife and commotion. We want her citizens all to be free and independent. We want her true to her government the virtuous and intelligent. We want for her people just and wholesome laws, rightfully administered and promptly executed. We want the merchant and manufacturer, the professional man and the mechanic in generous emulation for her advancement. We want the noble river that washes her bluff to be seen by all the commerce of this and other States—paying a legitimate tribute to her energy and enterprise. We want her schools and colleges filled with the youth of the land, to be trained for virtuous and useful employment. We want gathered in her churches her people with unbroken vows of devotion to the Christian's God. We want neither the idling vagrant nor professional loafer, neither the man that sells or buys the election franchise. We want none of the tawdry tinsel of fashionable life, whether it festoons the form of silly woman or encases the frailer creature—a city fop. We need at this day to build cities and perpetuate government, brain and bone, muscle and nerve, energy and enterprise. We need the well-regulated and concentrated power of the whole people. We need old-time honesty and integrity, when promises meant something, when neighbor could rely upon neighbor; when the father taught the child, both by precept and example, to be honest; when governments were administered for the benefit of the governed; when the Consolitution, both Federal and State, had a real, positive existence, and was some limit to power and not stretched or contracted to meet every fancy. If we could bring ourselves back to such times and such sentiments, long before our distinguished guest shall have reached the age of his great prototype, Moses of old, Memphis of the Mississippi will to some extent rival Memphis of the Nile. But Memphis, such as it is, and her people, such as they are, extend a hearty greeting to her distinguished guest.

Colonel Morgan was frequently applauded during the delivery of his short but piquant speech, and resumed his seat amid prolonged cheers.

THE JUDICIARY

To the Sixth Regular Toast, "The Judiciary," General William Wallace responded:

The sentiment to which I have to respond is a peculiar one just now, for twenty places in Memphis to-night are ripe with the judiciary, busy with Judge Watkins, the bankruptcy court, and the three Judges to-night, and not fewer to-morrow night. There was a time when the judiciary was an important branch of the Government, and when every office looked upon it as a regular department of the Government. But we have dispensed with these useless appendages now, and the people are informed that we are to rely on the Legislative branch. There was a time when the Legislative arm, the Executive, and the whole people, regarded the judiciary as the jeweler regards his acids, which are his tests. When the time comes that the Judiciary acid is duly applied as a test, much that will not bear the application of that will be found in Washington, and in the various State governments. Congress itself will not have its works held beyond this test, when sober reflections leads the people to scrutinize what has been done in time of war and excitement. Advocating the maintainance of the judiciary, I do so regarding it as the pivot on which turns the balance of our system; as the touchstone that is to separate the tried and the true from the spurious and the evil that has crept in, corrupting our form of Government and defiling the fair name of the republicanism that has made us a great people, and gained for our country the admiration of the world.

THE BAR.

Seventh Regular Toast—"The Bar."

Music—"Landlord, Fill the Flowing Bowl, etc."

Judge Marland L. Perkins responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman—In responding to this toast, I desire first to publicly testify my appreciation and respect for one who, although not a member of the bar, has by his State papers shown himself to be not only a statesman, but a great Constitutional lawyer—our honored and illustrious guest, Washington, Hamilton, Madison, and Jefferson and their co-workers, made the Constitution of the United States, Marshall and Webster expounded it, and Andrew Johnson defended it—defended it against the assaults of a Jacobin Congress, backed up by a people willing in the madness and frenzy of the hour to surrender their liberties to that worst of all forms of despotism, the despotism of a mob. For Congress is to-day nothing but a mob, and will remain a mob until every State in the Union is represented therein as the Constitution provides. [Applause.] Whatever, Mr. Chairman, may have been the prejudices of the people against the bar, I am confident that in the future they will be satisfied that no one but a lawyer should be President of the United States, in order that the country may be saved the humiliating spectacle of a Chief Magistrate committing as many errors and blunders in Constitutional and statutory law as the number of the days of his administration. [Applause.] Taileyrand was one of a ruler to commit a blunder once is worse than a crime. I am inclined to agree with him. All that has been said by my distinguished and eloquent friend, for the judiciary, can be justly said for the bar. It is true that the judiciary is the "bulwark of American freedom," yet it is largely due to the aid and support of the bar. The higher the standard of the profession, the more enlightened and independent the judiciary, unless it may be in poor, God-forsaken Tennessee, where for the past few years, neither the law nor the judiciary have had any voice or influence in the selection of their judges. There is an *esprit d'corps*—a professional pride, actuating the members of the bar, rarely if ever found in any other profession. What higher proof of this could be afforded than that lately exhibited to the world in the impeachment trial? I unhesitatingly assert that nothing saved Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, from being deposed, and the country thrown into anarchy and civil war, but the professional pride of a few lawyers in the United States Senate. [Applause.] Popularity—the party—the mob—demanded of them in thunder tones to sink the lawyer and patriot in the partisan and politician, and the impeachment. But, thank God, those lawyers did not dare to meet the just and inevitable condemnation of their brethren of the bar—did not dare to sacrifice their reputations as lawyers, and thereby the nation was saved. How nobly during the past few years of anarchy and misrule, under the reconstruction infamies of Congress, has the bar responded to every call of the oppressed and outraged citizen! How fearlessly have they confronted power, when the laws were silenced by the pressure of arms, and demanded the rights of the citizen under the magna charta! Well may tyrants dread the power of the bar!

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I offer the sentiment, that the bar may ever be mindful of its duties and responsibilities to society, and ever merit the confidence and respect of their fellow-men. [Continued applause.]

Music—"Landlord, Fill the Flowing Bowl."

COMMERCE.

Eighth regular toast—"Commerce."

Music—"America, Freedom and Commerce."

H. M. Loewenstine, Esq., responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—In the earliest histories of man, commerce, (the interchange of commodities,) old as civilization itself, was held in highest honor. Although the pursuit of agriculture was the primitive state of man, manufacture and commerce, respectively, the merchant assigned no station. None cared to study and contemplate the ways and avenues of commercial adventure and enterprise. The rising generation no longer exclusively seek the profession of law or medicine or the political arena to rise to eminence or distinction. Mercantile communities control the actions of nations, and the history of merchants successful in their career are sought for instruction; and

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:50 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:50 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5 a.m.
Night Express	7 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 227½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily)	8:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	8:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 227½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 224 Jefferson street, or at 227½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....2:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....12 m
Arrive at.....11:45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....3:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:30 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:30 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and all points on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads and all Eastern cities, at.....5:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....8:40 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Chalfonte, Ark., (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11:30 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Hernando, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....5:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....7:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, 1869.

The business of the city was but moderate to-day, and in money matters there was little variation. One or two banks were getting in good supplies of Eastern exchange, while others were scant in this respect. The ruling rate on common bills running jobbing price.

Cotton was in fair demand but the absence of Liverpool advices inspired sellers with caution, on the principle that bad news always travels fast. Asking prices were about the same as yesterday.

Gold was less abundantly offered and a Jefferson street dealer was in the market at 132¼, though 131¾@132 covered the rates bid elsewhere. One dealer sold at 132½ but 133 was the ruling rate, in selling over the counter. In New York gold opened at 132½, was 132¾ at noon, with 3 per cent. the carrying rate, and closed at 133¼.

In scrip there was no apparent movement. It was reported that the "Scrip Ring" had succeeded in obtaining a supersedeas from the supreme Court, in the matter of the new issue of city bonds, but this had no effect whatever on the market, as dealers were still very ready to take hold of city balances at 75@76. County scrip was saleable to dealers at 70. Dealers selling rates were 77@78 for city and 72@75 for county.

Stocks and bonds continue inactive and nominal. In New York Government securities opened firmer and fairly active and closed at the following rates:

Bonds of 1881	117¼
5-20s of '62	113½
5-20s of '64	113½
5-20s of '65	113½
5-20s, new, of '65	114½
5-20s, new, of '67	114½
5-20s, new, of '68	115
10-40 Bonds	103
Pacific 6s	104¾

Our New York dispatches quote Tennessee securities 67@69¾ for old and 66@66½ for new, with sales of the latter at 66½. Sterling exchange was dull at 107¾@107¾ for sixty day bills. Railway and express shares were active and closed as follows:

Wells & Fargo Express	31¾
American Express	46
Adams Express	59½
United States Express	59½
Merchants' Union Express	30½
Quicksilver	31¾
Canton	42
Pacific Mail	104¾
Western Union Telegraph	48¾
New York Central	144¾
Erie	
Hudson	147¾
Reading	97¾
Chicago and Alton	132
Chicago and Alton preferred	152
Toledo, Wabash and Ft. Wayne	71½
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	79¾
St. Paul	79¾
St. Paul preferred	90¾
Fort Wayne	132
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾
Michigan Central	130
Michigan Southern	99¾
Illinois Central	140
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¾
Cleveland and Toledo	103
Rock Island	102¾
Chicago and N. W.	85¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	90

Thus far the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the prepayment of the May interest on the public debt does not seem to have amounted to much, as only $520,000 had been disbursed in that way by the Assistant Treasurer in New York up to the close of business. The saving to the Government by the rebate of 6 per cent. on the amount thus prepaid was only about $1,800.

Cotton Market.

Inquiry was fair during the morning and chiefly for low cotton, but the stiffness of sellers prevented an active movement, and a heavy rain during the afternoon caused almost an entire suspension of business. Sales were about 450 bales, at 22@25c for inferior to ordinary, 25½@26c for good ordinary, and 26½@26¾c for low middling. In two or three instances 22c was allowed for a good style of low middling, but this was an exceptional price, as equally as good cotton was bought at 26¾c. Middling was picked up to a very slight extent at 27¾c but 28c was the asking price for a good style, of which there was little offered. The absence of Liverpool news puzzled sellers and buyers alike. Offerings were light. The New York market was less active and closed at 28¾c for uplands.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, April 16, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	429
Received previously	232,575—233,004
Exported to-day	1,541
Exported previously	209,727—211,271
Stock on hand and in transit	22,080

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 74 bales; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 34; river, 201; wagons, 20.

Shipped per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 107 bales; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 475; river, 982.

Decrease of stock, 1,118 bales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 16—10:30 a.m.—The cotton market opens firm. Sales at all ports yesterday, 4,207 bales; receipts at all ports yesterday, 2,682 bales; uplands, 28¾@29c.

4 p.m.—The market closed quiet but steady. Sales to spinners, 152 bales; sales to speculators, 219 bales; sales for exports, 1,153 bales; in transit, 206 bales; total sales for the week, 25,090 bales; total sales to spinners for the week, 5,704 bales; total exports for the week, 14,383 bales; sales to speculators for the week, 2,774 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, ETC—Agents' prices are as follows: Sand's stock ale per hf bbl, $12; porter per hf bbl, $12; pale cream ale per hf bbl, $11 50; lager beer per hf bbl, $11 50. Imitation Scotch ale per dozen bottles, $2 25. On vessels returned $5 per hf bbl and 25c per doz bottles allowed.

APPLES—No sale for common and but a light demand for good. We quote common, $5@6 and good to choice, $7@9 per bbl.

BRAN—In good supply but held firmly at $26 per ton, shipping order.

BACON—Clearsides generally firm at 17½@17¾c in a jobbing way, but one holder was offering at 17¼c; shoulders, 14c; uncanvased hams, 17@19c; canvased do., 18@20c, as in quality.

BRANS—Dull at $963 25 per bushel for navy, in a small way, in store.

BUTTER—Market dull. Choice Western yellow, 42@43c; good to prime 39@40c; country, 30@35c.

BEESWAX—In request at 32@35c per lb.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES—No demand; prices nominal.

COFFEE—Inactive and nominally unchanged. In a jobbing way Rio ranges from 26@29c and Java 33@36c, according to quality, but round lots can be had from first hands at lower figures.

CORN MEAL—Dull. Kiln dried on levee offered at $2 65 per bbl and $2 60 bid; in store it is held at $3 75@4; fresh bolted meal slow at $3 40 on arrival and offered at $3 60@3 65 in store.

CORN—In the absence of receipts, the market was steady and shelled in lots of 100 sks were sold at 77c from flatboat, the load of which was offered at 75c, against 70c bid.

CANNED GOODS—We quote as follows: Cove oysters, 1 lb cans, per dozen, $1 55@1 65; do. 2 lb cans, $2 25@2 65; spiced oysters per dozen; lobsters, 1 lb, $2 25 (@2 40; do. 2 lb, $3 50; green corn, $3 25@3 50; green peas, $3 25; peaches, 2 lb, $4@4 50; strawberries, $3 50@4; pine apples, $4 50; pears, $3 50; cherries, $4@4 50; tomatoes, 2 lb, $2 50@3; brandy peaches, $5 50@6; brandy cherries, $6.

CEMENT.—Dull at $2@2 50 per bbl for hydraulic.

CLOVER SEED—Common seed in demand at oil factories at $11@12 ₮ ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 85 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Moina (or 5 bushels at $60), $1 50 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

CANDLES—Dull at 17 to 18c for star 12 os, and 24 to 25c for full weights in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

DRIED FRUIT—Scarce and in demand. Bayou offers 9@12c for apples and 11@15c for peaches, quarter and halves. Choice peeled peaches would sell at 25c.

EGGS—In excessive supply and dull at 22c per dozen.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged. We give dealers prices nominally as follows: Clarksville City, $11 50@12; Cedar Grove, $10 50@11; Bluff City, $11; Fulton Mills, $11@11 50; Carville and Sherman, $11@11 50; Sampson, $4 75@5 25; Victory, $4 50@5; Kentucky Diamond, $11@12 50; Star Champion, $11 25@11 75; Pocket Mills, $9 50@10; Potter's Imperial, $9@9 50; Regulator, $7 25@7 75; Favorite, $8 50@9; Western World, $8 50@9; Ever Ready, $6 25@6 75; Turkey's Mills, $6@6 50; Challenge, $5@5 50; Mascoutah Star, $11@11 50; Hanover City, $7 25@7 50; Bulletin Mills, $9@9 50; Great Western, $9 50@10; Sibley Mills $5 25@5 75; Trenton, $6 25@6 75; Marshall, $5 50@6; Valburg & Dixon's Best, $10@10 50.

GREASE—In demand at 8 to 10c per lb.

HIDES—In demand, buyers paying 2c for dry flint, 2½ for dry salted and 9¼ to 10c for green salted and 9¼ to 10c for green.

HAY—Good to prime timothy continues to move slowly at $20 per ton from stables and was offered lower on arrival.

LIME—Dull. In store, Cape is $1 75@2; Alabama, $2@2 25, and Ohio river, $1 25@1 50 per bbl.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₮ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to ...c; French calf skins ₮ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $15@15.

MOLASSES—Quiet and firm at 60@90c for common to choice Louisiana in bbls.

NAILS—Agents offer Wheeling in lots of 100 kegs at $4 60@4 65 but $4 75 is the ruling jobbing price.

OATS—In store, prime are held at 75c, shipping order, and a consignment on arrival was sold at 70@72c. A lot of 50 sks brought in on a flatboat was picked up at 65c, but this was under the market.

POTATOES—Peachblows are held at $2 25 per bbl, in store, but there were small sales at $2 per bbl. Seed varieties continue dull at $1 50@2 per bbl. No demand.

PORK—Market dull at $32 per bbl, for mess in store with rump offering at $26. In a jobbing way prices is $30@33 50; prime mess, $28 50@29, and rump, $27 per bbl. Bulk meats move slowly at 10¾@10¾c for clearsides and 12½@13c for shoulders in a jobbing way. A consignment of rib sides in store can be had at 15c.

POULTRY — Market continues active. Hens per dozen, $6 50@7; turkeys, $25.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 70 to 80c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50. Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₮ keg. for rifle RICE—Carolina, 10¾@11c per lb, by the tierce.

SALT—Market quiet and not quotably changed. We quote small bbls common, $2 50@2 75 and large bbls, $3 30@3 50; small dairy, $3 50@3 75, and large do, $4 50@4 75.

SUGAR—Market dull. Open kettle Louisiana ranges from 12@15c; yellow clarified from 16@17c, and white clarified from 17@18c, by the hogshead. Hard refined, 19½@19¾c, and soft do., 19@18c.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8½c ₮ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

TAR—Per dozen kegs, $5 25@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand, buyers paying 10 to 11c.

WHISKY—Quiet. Common ranges from 85c@$1 per gallon.

Memphis Dry Goods Market.

Brown Cottons—Stark A, 4-4, 18c; Augusta, 4-4, 15½c; Portsmouth 4-4, 14c; Ashland 4-4, 10c; Graniteville R R, 7/8, 14½c; Graniteville C ⅞, 12; Exeter A 4-4, 15c; Pepperell R, 4-4, 15½c; Pepperell O ⅞, 14c; Pepperell R, 7/8, 13c; Monadnoock 10-4 47½c; Old Colony 10-4, 42½c; Heavy Duck 30@32½c.

Bleached Cottons—Lonsdale 4-4, 18c; Canoe ⅞, 9½c; Hope 4-4, 15½c; Androscoggin 4-4, 18c; Red Bank, 4-4, 13½c; Hallowell O, ⅞, 14½; Greene ⅞, 12½c; Slatersville ⅞, 12½c; Monadnock 10-4, 52½c; Colony 10-4 47½c; Allendale 10-4, 57½c; Waltham 40 inch, 18c; do. 45 inch, 20c.

Osnaburg—Oakland, plaid, 12½c; Ottawa, plaid, 19c; Rappahannock, 21½c; Maryland, plaid, 13c; Texas, do., 25c; Tennessee, do., 27½c; Kentucky, do., 23½c; Old Kentucky, plain, 20c; Susquehanna, do., 21½c.

Prints—Merrimac D, 12½c; Pacific, 12½c; Sprague, 12½c; Skirting, 13c; Allen, 12½c; Lancaster, 13½c; Amoskeag chintz, 13c; Hamilton 4-4, 27½c; Albany, 10c; Pittsfield, 12c; Hambleton, 17c.

Cottonades—Double and twisted, 45c; Ripka, 21@25c; Abecrombia, 25c; Granite, 27½c; Whittendon, 27½ to 32½c; Belgian, 30c; Peterson, 36c; York, 25c. Fancy stripe and plaid, 19 to 22½c.

Braids—Worsted skirt braids, 75c.

Hoop Skirts—Traviata B wide tape, 20 springs, $8 per doz.; 25 springs, $7 50 per doz.; 30 springs, $9 per doz.

Spool Cotton—Coats' per doz., $1; Green & Daleis, 50c; Sea Island, 35c; Victoria, 8c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The market is inactive and presents no features of interest. W. C. Potter quotes jobbing prices as follows:

Acid—Acetic, Am. U. S. P. 30c; do. Benzole, 60c; do. Citric, $1 35; do. Tartaric, powdered, 90c.

Alum—6@7c.

Aloes—Cape, prime, 30c; do. Socotrine True, $1 10.

Ammonia, Aqu, 20°, 16c; Carb; English, in jars, 25c.

Aniseed—Italian, 40c.

Arsenic—Powdered, 12c.

Arnica—Flowers, 30c.

Arrow Root—Bermuda, 60c; do. St. Vincent, 22c.

Asafœtida—70@80c.

Balsam Copaiba—Para, $1 10; do. Tolu $1 50.

Bark—Red True, powdered, $2 10; yellow, powdered, 60c; do. Elm, 18c; do. Elm ground, 20c.

Bay Rum—Per gallon, $3 75.

Blue Vitriol—10c.

Borax—Refined, 45 to 47c.

Brimstone, Roll—3 to 9c.

Buchu—Short, 40c; do. long, 65c.

Calomel—1 lb bottles, $1 15@1 20.

Camphor—Refined, $1 30@1 40.

Cantharides—Powdered, $2.

Canary Seed—14 to 16.

Cardamom Seed—Malabar, new, $4 90@5 50.

Chamomile Flowers—Roman, 55 to 60c. oz. German, 25@30c.

Chinodine, F and W, 24c.

Chlorate Potassa, 65c.

Cloroform, (bottle extra) $1 70.

Cochineal—Honduras, silvered, $1 60 to $1 65.

Colocynth, 75c.

Copperas, 3½ to 4c.

Coriander Seed, 18c.

Cream Tartar—Powdered, pure, 55@65c.

Cudbear, 40 to 45c.

Cubebs, 45c.

Epsom Salts, 8 to 9c.

Flax Seed—Ground, 10c.

Ginger—African, 24 to 26c; do. Jamaica, 42 to 45c.

Glycerine—Bowers, 95c; do. Vienna, 65c.

Gum Arabic—1st select, $1 10; do. sorts, sifted, 65c; Gum Benzoin, 75c; Gum Catechu, 22c.

Indigo—Manilla, genuine, $1 45 to $1 50.

Spanish Flies, $1 65 to $1 75.

Iodide Potash—1 lb bottles, $5 50 to $5 75.

Ipecac Root—Rio, $3 to $3 10; powdered, pure, $3 40 to $3 60.

Mace, $1 05@1 70.

Madder, 25c.

Morphine, P. and W. $13 50@14.

Nutmegs, $1 60@1 65.

Oil Bergamont, $8 50; Oil Cassia, $4 20@4 25.

Oil Olive, per gallon, $2 50; Oil Peppermint, $5@5 50.

Gum Opium, $21@21 50.

Peppers—Zanzibar, 40c; ground, pure, 55c. Black pepper, 22c. Pil. Hydrarg, 65c.

Pimento, 30c.

Quinine, P. and W. $2 50@2 60.

Rhubarb, E. J., $5@5 25.

Castile Soap, 24 to 28c.

Sal Soda, 4 to 4½c.

Bi Carb Soda, 8½@9c.

Sugar Lead, 50 to 55c.

Sulphur Flour, 8¼ to 9c.

PRODUCE.

PHILIP M. STANLEY. JAMES H. SMITH
GEO. W. SMITH.

STANLEY, SMITH & CO.,

GROCERS,

General Produce & Commission Merchants,

No. 7 Monroe Street.

Cooper Block, Memphis, Tenn.

Have on hand and for sale, at lowest prices:

Hay, Corn, Oats,

Bran, Lime, Cement,

Plaster Paris, Bacon, Lard,

Flour, Meal, Sugar,

Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS.

Your Patronage is respectfully Solicited.

apr7

Just Received,

Per Flatboats,

1,500 BALES CHOICE HAY,

1,200 Bbls. P. B. Potatoes,

500 Sacks Oats.

Foot of Washington Street.

apr10 DENIE & CO.,
41 South-Court Street.

GROCERIES.

HARTLEY & GURLEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN GROCERIES,

Provisions and Country Produce,

180 S. E. Cor. Linden and Desoto Sts.,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

Advances Made on Consignments.

mar23

Attention

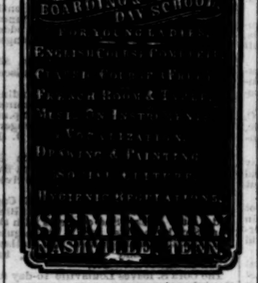
Grocers and Produce Dealers.

CHILES & ANDERSON,

GROCERS AND PRODUCE BROKERS.

WILL make it to your interest to call at their Rooms, 227½ Main street, over the Front street, where you will find fine samples of every thing in the Grocery and Produce line. Goods already in store. mar25

SCHOOLS.



STOVES.

Stoves, Stoves

WE call the attention of the public to the following celebrated brands of our Cook Stoves:

"IMPERIAL,"
"PLANTER,"
"METEOR,"
"WESTERN WORLD,
"COLORADO,"
"CHARMER WOOD AND COAL."

—ALSO—

Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Tin Ware and House Furnishing Goods, Water Coolers, etc.,

—AND—

Lotze's Celebrated Warm Air Furnaces and Superior Cooking Ranges.

Will guarantee our Stoves to give the best of satisfaction. Give us a call and see for yourself. And will have on sample, in a few days, the new Cook Stove, "LADY GAY," which will have no equal in this market.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

BERING & LOTZE,
No 331 Main Street.
Memphis Tenn.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF BERRY, WARE & TALLEY was dissolved on April 1, by mutual consent. Either of the firm is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation. The books and accounts are with Berger & Ware, 224 Front street, where they will be glad to see and serve their old friends as heretofore.

J. R. BERGER,
JNO. N. WARE,
april F. H. TALLEY.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Sutton, Mann & Joiner is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm will be settled by Sutton & Joiner, and all accounts and notes due the late firm will be collected by them.

GEORGE W. MANN,
JAMES SUTTON.
HENRY W. JOINER.

April 7, 1869. apr7

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of April, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LINDSEY C. HARDWICK, individually and as one of the firm of Hardwick, Right & Co., bankrupts, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

april4 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of April, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of N. A. LONGLEY, individually and as one of the firm of Longley & Co., Longley & Gay, Longley & Green, Longley & Mallholen, Mallholen & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

april4 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

LEGAL.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a trust deed to me from James J. Gordon, to secure to the executors of S. J. Hays, deceased, the payment of certain notes therein specified, which notes are unpaid, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash,

On Thursday, April 22, 1869,

At the auction house of Royster, Treavant & Co., northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, in the city of Memphis, lots 2, 3, 17, 18, 50 and 51 in the town of Hayeville. Said deed is duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, book 62, page 254, on the 16th of January, 1868. Title perfect, but I sell as trustee only.

JOHN P. TREZEVANT,
mar27 Trustee.

COTTON SEED.

200 Sacks

PEELER COTTON SEED
FOR SALE BY
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
apr13dw 210 Front street.

THE

DAILY & WEEKLY

MEMPHIS

"AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best,

—AND—

MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED

Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE, $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—[Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement is not only in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—[Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement in its much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make up of its "departments." In all respects the number before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. Until it brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the earnest sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than love of interest. Having become satisfied that the true interests of the country requires a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

The MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance it will have hitherto been up to the high praise to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is now equal to anything in the newspaper line produced in the "City of Hogs." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Its column has been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—[Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the best, and one of the best papers in the South.—[Tallahatchian.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—[Grenada (Miss.) sentinel.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the exclusive medium for the publication of the letter list every Sunday. Its terms are published in our columns, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn) Tribune.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis AVALANCHE, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise generally improved appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the main the earnest advocate of sound doctrine, we hail this evidence of success with unalloyed satisfaction. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors who thoroughly understand their business; and to any of our country friends, we may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one which gives them all the news, political and local, financial and commercial, and, in fact, all the information needful for the mass of readers, we can recommend to those who desire to advertise in the South—especially in West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas—and has nothing in the shape of an equal. The AVALANCHE is read by all classes of the South and Southwest, and money invested in its advertising columns cannot prove otherwise than remunerative to the advertiser. We make this note for the benefit of business men in this section, who want to reach printers' aid in the South and Southwest.—[Williamsport (Penn.) Standard

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This widely circulated and popular journal appeared on Tuesday morning enlarged to nine columns each page, with beautiful new type. The AVALANCHE is still under the editorial control of Colonel M. C. Galloway, whose pen is always trenchant and powerful in the defense of the right and true.—[Huntsville Independent.

PATENTS.

INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE

AND SOLICITORS.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Particular attention paid to the soliciting of patents, as we have the best of artisans in the getting up of Models and Drawings, and also take the greatest pains in preparing Specifications and Claims for the Patent Office.

Particular attention paid to rejected cases and the taking out of Continental, Provincial and English patent rights.

FINLEY'S

MOTH PROOF BEE HIVE,

PATENTED Nov. 6, 1866.

ITS Merits have been tested, during the past ten years, and with Great Success.

J. N. OVERTON'S

NON-SWARMING BEE HIVE,

PATENTED, Nov. 9, 1868.

This Hive commends itself to those who wish a Hive to supply their families with honey for their own use, and do not wish to be troubled with an increase of colonies. It is Complete in Construction, and honey can be removed with ease and no risk of being stung.

MOTH EXCLUDING

EGYPTIAN BEE HIVE

PATENTED Feb. 9, 1869.

This Hive is of recent patent. It has been thoroughly tested, and is Perfect in Ventilation and in Facilitating the bees in their hive labor. Call at our office and see the Bees in the Hive Hard at Work.

H. C. LOCK'S

CORN AND PEA PLANTER,

PATENTED, April 21, 1868.

This Machine Makes the Furrow, Drops the Seed, Rolls it and Covers, requiring one mule and one man to work it, Saving the Labor of Two Men.

FINLEY'S

CHURN DASHER,

PATENTED, March 19, 1867.

This Dasher has been lately Strengthened, and is the Best Churn Dasher now in use. It is cast in iron moulds instead of cut and soldered as previously. Slats and County rights for sale.

JOHN SPEARS'

BAKE OVEN

—AND—

FRUIT DRYER,

This is all that its name would suggest. All living in the country could dry enough fruit for themselves and for the market, soon paying for the Machine; besides the Great Advantage of one of the Best Bake Ovens.

OHIO HAND LOOM,

PATENTED, Oct. 29, 1867.

This Loom, by the removing of and adjusting a small wheel, called a Cam, will weave Eight Different Kinds of Cloth, besides A SEAMLESS Bag.

RAILROADS.

QUICK TIME

—AND—

SURE CONNECTIONS.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

—FOR—

Saint Louis, Chicago and all Eastern, Western and Northern Points.

Leave Memphis (city time)	4:35 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
" (R. R. "	5:00 "	4:00 "

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be procured at Ticket Office of the Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 224 Jefferson street, corner of Main street.

Baggage checked at Depot, or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at hotels, private residences, or on board boats to all principal points.

A. G. LOW, Agent.

QUICK TIME EAST.

LOUISVILLE ROUTE ALWAYS AHEAD.

Spring Schedule,

COMMENCING February 15, 1869.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS ON THE

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line

Leave Memphis (city time)	4:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	5:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	7:25 p.m.
" Cincinnati	11:45 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
" Baltimore	7:00 p.m.	2:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	4:30 a.m.	4:15 a.m.
" New York	7:00 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
" Boston	8:00 a.m.	5:05 p.m.

Morning Train from Memphis does not run on Sunday.

Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	5:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Nashville	11:45 p.m.	6:30 a.m.

Sleeping Cars on evening train from Memphis to Louisville, and from Memphis to Nashville.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 227½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

Telegraph office in the Ticket office, 227½ Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
SELL HOWELL, Passenger Agent. feb21

NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

THE

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

SHORT Route via McKenzie. The only Line running Sleeping Coaches between Memphis and Nashville. The very best and most pleasant route between Memphis and all points West and Southwest to Nashville and Middle Tennessee.

Leave Memphis (city time), 4:45 a.m. 5:45 p.m.
Arrive at Nashville.....12:00m. d.t. 6:30 a.m.

By another change we are prepared to exchange cars. Persons asking Memphis and Louisville conductors for Checks, good to McKenzie, can visit Nashville on all tickets to Louisville and points North and East without additional charge. Ask for tickets via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket Office, 227½ Main street, corner of Jefferson, and at Memphis and Louisville Depot, head of Main street.

J. T. THOMAS, Sup't.
S. B. LANDIS, General Agent.
W. L. DANLEY, G. T. A. mar29

COKE.

GREAT REDUCTION.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST FUEL.

DESIRING the space it occupies for other uses, the

MEMPHIS GAS LIGHT CO.

Offer their present stock of Coke at the very low price of

Ten Cents Per Bushel,

Subject only to removal before 1st of May next. Compared with present prices of wood and coal,

Coke, at Ten Cents Per Bushel, is the Cheapest Fuel Ever Offered in This Market, and Those Who Use it Prefer it to Any Other.

For sale at the office of the Company and by coal dealers generally. apr1

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott.)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

236 Second Street, Memphis.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

ROOFING, Guttering and general